

SUMANDEEP VIDYAPEETH

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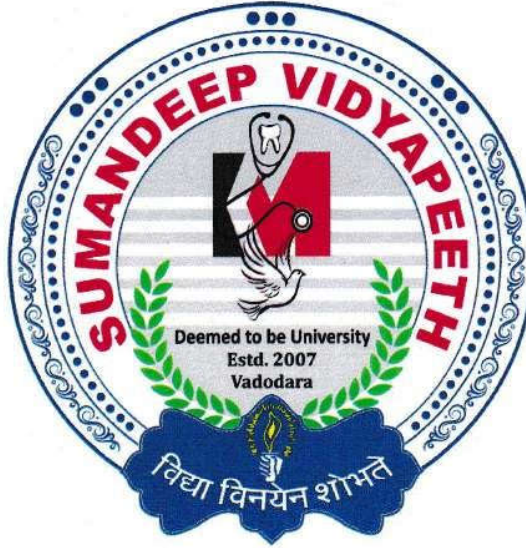
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Category – I deemed to be university under UGC Act - 2018

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CURRICULUM Master of Chirurgiae (M.Ch.) in CARDIO VASCULAR- THORACIC SURGERY

Attested CTC

Sharan
15/2/2021

Vice-Chancellor

Sumandeep Vidyapeeth

An Institution Deemed to be University

VIII. Piparia, Taluka: Waghodia.

Dist. Vadodara-391 760. (Gujarat)

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AMENDED UP TO DECEMBER -2020

Curriculum

MCh Cardio Thoracic & Vascular Surgery

Programme specific outcome: MCh

POS 1. Recognize the health needs of the community, and carry out professional obligations ethically and in keeping with the objectives of the national health policy

POS 2. They have mastered most of the competencies, pertaining to the specialty, that are required to be practiced at the secondary and the tertiary levels of the health care delivery system.

POS 3. To be aware of the contemporary advances and developments in the discipline concerned.

POS 4. They have acquired a spirit of scientific inquiry and is oriented to the principles of research methodology and epidemiology

POS 5. Knowledge and skills that the trainee must acquire during the training period related to research works.

POS 6. They have acquired the basic skills in teaching of the medical and paramedical professionals.

COURSE OUTCOME (CO): At the end of the Postgraduate training in the discipline concerned the student shall be able to

1. Recognize the importance of Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgery in the context of the health needs of the community and national priorities in the health sector.
2. Practice Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgery ethically and in step with the principles of primary healthcare.
3. Demonstrate sufficient understanding of the basic sciences relevant to Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgery
4. Identify social, economic, environmental, biological and emotional determinants of health in a given case, and take them into account while planning therapeutic, rehabilitative, preventive and promotive measures/strategies.
5. Diagnose and manage majority of the conditions in the specialty of Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgery on the basis of clinical assessment, and appropriately selected and conducted investigations
6. Plan and advise measures for the prevention and rehabilitation of patients suffering from disease and disability related to the specialty of Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgery
7. Demonstrate skills in documentation of individual case details as well as morbidity and



mortality data relevant to the assigned to the situation.

8. Demonstrate empathy and humane approach towards patients and their families and exhibit interpersonal behavior in accordance with the social norms and expectation.
9. Play the assigned role in the implementation of National Health Programmes effectively and responsibly.
10. Organize and supervise the Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgical Health care services demonstrating adequate managerial skills in the clinic/hospital in the field situation.
11. Develop skills as a self-directed learner, recognize continuing educational needs, select and use appropriate learning resources.
12. Demonstrate competence in basic concepts of research methodology and epidemiology and be able to critically analyze relevant published research literature.
13. Develop skills in using educational methods and techniques as applicable to the teaching of medical/nursing students, general physicians and paramedical health workers.
14. Function as an effective leader of a health team engaged in health care, research or training.

The infrastructure and faculty of the department of Cardio Vascular and Thoracic Surgery will be as per MCI guidelines.

Goals

The goal of MCh course is to produce a competent CVT Surgeon who:

- Recognize the health needs of adults and carries out professional obligations in keeping with principles of National Health Policy and professional ethics;
- Has acquired the competencies pertaining to cardiothoracic surgery that are required to be practiced in the community and at all levels of health care system;
- Has acquired skills in effectively communicating with the patients, family and the community;
- Is aware of the contemporary advances and developments in medical sciences.
- Acquires a spirit of scientific enquiry and is oriented to principles of research methodology; and Has acquired skills in educating medical and paramedical professionals.

Objectives

At the end of the MCh course in Cardio Vascular and Thoracic Surgery,

the students should be able to:

- Recognize the key importance of medical problems in the context of the health priority of the country;
- Practice the specialty of CVT in keeping with the principles of professional ethics;
- Identify social, economic, environmental, biological and emotional determinants of adult Cardiothoracic disorders and know the therapeutic, rehabilitative, preventive and promotion measures to provide holistic care to all patients;



- Take detailed history, perform full physical examination and make a clinical diagnosis;
- Perform and interpret relevant investigations (Imaging and Laboratory);
- Perform and interpret important diagnostic procedures;
- Diagnose illnesses in adults based on the analysis of history, physical examination and investigative workup;
- Plan and deliver comprehensive treatment for illness in adults using principles of rational drug therapy;
- Plan and advise measures for the prevention of diseases;
- Plan rehabilitation of adults suffering from chronic illness, and those with special needs;
- Manage emergencies efficiently;
- Demonstrate skills in documentation of case details, and of morbidity and mortality data relevant to the assigned situation;
- Demonstrate empathy and humane approach towards patients and their families and respect their sensibilities;
- Demonstrate communication skills of a high order in explaining management and prognosis, providing counseling and giving health education messages to patients, families and communities.
- Develop skills as a self-directed learner, recognize continuing educational needs; use appropriate learning resources, and critically analyze relevant published literature in order to practice evidence-based medicine;
- Demonstrate competence in basic concepts of research methodology and epidemiology;
- Facilitate learning of medical/nursing students, practicing physicians, paramedical health workers and other providers as a teacher-trainer;
- Play the assigned role in the implementation of national health programs, effectively and responsibly;
- Organize and supervise the desired managerial and leadership skills;
- Function as a productive member of a team engaged in health care, research and education.

1. Syllabus

Theory

Critical Care and Post-operative Management

The management of critically ill cardio-vascular & thoracic surgical patients in the pre and post-operative periods

Cardiopulmonary Bypass, Myocardial Protection and Circulatory Support

The management of a patient undergoing cardiopulmonary bypass. The management of



myocardial protection during cardiac surgery.

The management of a patient requiring circulatory support.

Ischaemic Heart Disease

The assessment and management of patients with coronary heart disease, including elective and emergency presentations. To include competence in both primary and secondary procedures, and where appropriate to include off pump and on pump strategies and arterial revascularisation

The preliminary assessment and initial management of patients with complications of myocardial infarction, including mitral regurgitation, aneurysm and septal defects. To include operative management in appropriate situations. Full competence in operative management of complex cases to be developed.

Value addition:

- a. Linear staplers in lung surgeries for lobectomy and segmentectomy.
- b. Radial artery grafts as second choice after LIMA graft.
- c. Valve sparing surgeries for valvular diseases.

(Board of Studies letter

no.: SBKSMIRC/Dean/874, dated 18/06/2020 and Vide Notification of Board of Management Resolution Ref: No. SVDU/R/3383-A/2019-20 dated 31/07/20

Heart Valve Disease

The assessment and management of patients with valvular heart disease; including both isolated and combined aortic and mitral valve disease.

The assessment and management of patients with combined coronary and valvular heart disease, including operative management.

Full competence in operative management of complex cases including mitral valve repair and secondary procedures to be developed.

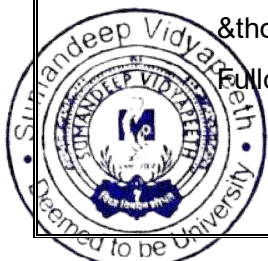
Aortovascular Disease

The preliminary assessment and initial management of patients with acute dissection of the ascending aorta. To include operative management in appropriate situations. Full competence in operative management of complex cases to be developed.

Cardiothoracic Trauma

The assessment and management of patients with minor and major cardio-vascular & thoracic trauma. To include operative management in appropriate situations.

Full competence in the operative management of complex cases including great



vessel injury to be developed.

General Management of a Patient Undergoing Thoracic Surgery

Patient selection and determination of suitability for major thoracic surgery and the pre- and post-operative management of a thoracic surgical patient.

The assessment and management of a patient by bronchoscopy including foreign body retrieval.

The assessment and management of a patient by mediastinal exploration. Competence in performing appropriate thoracic incisions.

Neoplasms of the Lung

The assessment and management of lung cancer, including the scientific basis of staging systems and techniques used in the determination of stage and fitness for surgery.

An understanding of the role of surgical treatment in the multidisciplinary management of lung cancer and other intrathoracic malignant diseases, including an appreciation of the principles of other treatment modalities and their outcomes

Disorders of the Pleura

The assessment and management of patients with pleural disease; including pneumothorax and empyema, and including both VATS and open strategies.

Disorders of the Chest Wall

The assessment and management of patients with chest wall abnormalities, infections and tumours.

Disorders of the Diaphragm

The assessment and management of patients with disorders of the diaphragm, including trauma to the diaphragm.

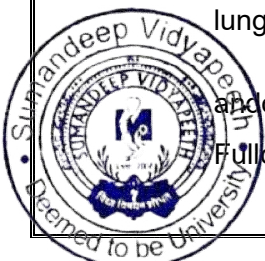
Emphysema and Bullae

The assessment and management of patients with emphysematous and bullous lung disease; including surgical management if appropriate and utilising both

VATS

and open strategies.

Full competence in operative management of complex cases, including lung reduction



urgery, to be developed.

Disorders of the Pericardium

The assessment and management of patients with disorders of the pericardium and pericardial cavity; including surgical management if appropriate and utilising both VATS and open strategies.

Disorders of the Mediastinum

The assessment and management of patients with mediastinal tumours and masses; including surgical management if appropriate and utilising both VATS and open strategies.

Disorders of the Airway

The assessment and management of patients with disorders of the major airways. Including operative management in suitable cases.

Full competence in operative management of complex cases, including tracheal resection, to be developed.

Practical:

History, examination and writing of records:

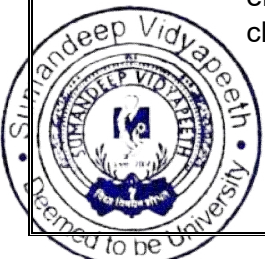
History taking should include the background information, presenting complaints and the history of present illness, history of previous illness, family history, social and occupational history and treatment history.

Detailed physical examinations should include general physical and CVS examination

Skills in writing up notes, maintaining problem-oriented medical records (POMR), progress notes, and presentation of cases during ward rounds, planning investigation and making a treatment plan should be taught.

The resident should fortify the skills of hemodynamic monitoring in emergency situations and should learn procedures like arterial line insertion, temporary venous pacing, central line insertion, pericardiocentesis, re-exploration for bleeding, intra-aortic balloon pump insertion, Swan-Ganz catheter insertion, knowledge of ventilator etc.

The residents should assist in procedures like coronary artery bypass grafting, valve replacements, congenital heart surgeries, aortic surgeries, thoracic surgeries and closed procedures etc.



Other CVT procedures like Peripheral

Vascular Surgery, Thymectomy,
and Trauma Surgery.

Clinical Teaching

General physical and CVS examination should be mastered. The residents should be able to analyse the history and correlate it with clinical findings with the assistance of basic investigations like ECG, X-

Ray, Echocardiography, CT Scans, Coronary and CT Angiography etc. Besides, during the bedside rounds she/he should learn to improvise

on management skills, haemodynamic monitoring, fluid balance, arterial blood gas analysis and identification of cardiac emergencies like tamponade, arrhythmias etc. Add CVT procedures

2. Teaching Programme

General Principles

Acquisition of practical competencies being the keystone of postgraduate medical education, postgraduate training is skills oriented.

Learning in postgraduate program is essentially self-directed and primarily emanating from clinical and academic work. The formal sessions are merely meant to supplement this core effort.

Teaching Sessions

The teaching methodology consists of bedside discussions, ward rounds, case presentations, clinical grand rounds, statistical meetings, journal club, lectures and seminars. Along with these activities, trainees should take part in inter-departmental meetings i.e. clinico-pathological and clinico-radiological meetings that are organized regularly.

Trainees are expected to be fully conversant with the use of computers and be able to use databases like the Medline, Pubmed etc.

They should be familiar with concept of evidence based medicine and the use of guidelines available for managing various diseases.

Teaching Schedule

Following is the suggested weekly teaching programme in the Department of CVTS:

Sr.No	Description	Frequency
1	Bedside clinical case Seminar/Journal club Grandround	Twice a week
2	Cath conference	Once a week



3	Session on ECG's/X-ray's/CT Scan/MRI Session on Histopathology Reports Session on echocardiography/TMT/Holter	Once a week
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Each unit should have regular teaching grounds for residents posted in that unit. The rounds should include bedside case discussions, file rounds (documentation of case history and examination, progress notes, round discussions, investigations and management plan), interesting and difficult case unit discussions.

Central hospital teaching sessions will be conducted regularly and M.Ch residents would present interesting cases, seminars and take part in clinico-pathological case discussions.

Conferences & Papers

A resident must attend at least one conference per year. One paper must be presented in at least 3 years.



3. SCHEDULE OF POSTING

1. Ward & OPD Duties: 12 months

Duties should include diagnostic casework up and day to day management of pre & postoperative cases. The residents should acquire the experience in the management of post surgical patients on the critical care, high dependency and postoperative wards and to be able to manage such patients with appropriate supervision.

2. Recovery posting : 6 months

To gain experience in aspects of the management of surgical patients, the residents should learn prompt diagnosis and management of cardiac emergencies. He should fortify the skills of hemodynamic monitoring in emergency situations and should learn procedures like arterial line insertion, temporary venous pacing, central line insertion, pericardiocentesis, intraaortic balloon pump insertion, timing and management. Swan Ganz catheter insertion, use of defibrillator and should learn to do the tracheostomy, chest aspiration, chest drain insertion and management.

3. Operation Theatre Posting : 6 months

During this stage, the trainee will gain competence in a number of technical skills and procedures. He should gain experience in the practical applications of cardio-pulmonary bypass, myocardial protection and circulatory support. To understand the science and technology that underpins these disciplines. He should learn Saphenous vein harvest, Median sternotomy, Surgical exploration for bleeding or tamponade and heart valve replacement. He should also get exposure of the thoracic and vascular procedures.

4. Cardiology Posting : 2 months

The resident should acquaint himself with invasive and non invasive procedures. He should learn the principles and fundamentals of echocardiography. He should observe trans-esophageal echo and also master the skills of interpreting TMT, Stress Test and Holter monitoring. In the cath lab, he should learn procedures like Coronary Angiography, PTCA, Balloon Valvuloplasty, Cardiac Catheterization Data, Insertion of Temporary and Permanent Pacemaker.

5. Operation Theatre Posting : 6 months

The resident should develop the ability to function as a competent assistant at commonly performed cardio-thoracic operations including CABG, Valve Replacement and Lung Resection. He should learn to harvest the arterial grafts, preparation for and management of cardio-pulmonary bypass, proximal aorto-



venous coronary anastomosis, thoracic incisions and surgery for benign and malignant conditions of the lungs.

He should also gain experience in the management of vascular surgical procedures and chest trauma.

6. Recovery posting : 6 months

The residents should work as a part of multi-professional, multi-disciplinary team in the management of a patient requiring complex critical care. He should be able to manage the haemodynamics of post surgical patients, cardiac arrhythmias, haemostasis, acid base balance, ventilatory support, GIT renal and hepatic physiology, nutrition and temperature regulation.

He should also have good knowledge of the drugs used like inotropes, vasodilators, vaso-constrictors, anti-arrhythmic drugs, haemostatic drugs, anti-platelets, anti-coagulants, thrombolytic drugs, antibiotics and anaesthetic agents.

He should also be well aware of the anti-microbial treatment and policies. He should be able to analyze and interpret the post operative and critical care charts with documentation.

LOG BOOK

- The student will maintain a log book of all the procedures.
- The student will be graded as per his clinical & technical skill performance.
- The student has observed the procedures as an assistant.
- The part of the procedures performed under direct supervision. The procedure performed with assistance.
- The purpose of training is to graduate the skills and evaluate the ability to take decisions.

6. RESEARCH PROJECTS

Every candidate shall carry out work on an assigned research project under the guidance of a recognized postgraduate teacher, the project shall be written and submitted in the form of a Project.

Every candidate shall submit project plan to university within time frame set by university

The thesis shall be submitted to the University within 9 months of joining the course.

The student will (i) identify a relevant research problem, (ii) conduct a critical review of literature, (iii) formulate a hypothesis, (iv) determine the most



suitable
 study design, (v) state the objectives of the study, (vi) prepare a study protocol,
 (viii) undertake a study according to the protocol, (viii) analyze and interpret research data,
 and draw conclusion, (ix) write a research paper.

In first year

- 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 4 hrs (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" 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.

7. Assessment

All the PG residents are assessed daily for their academic activities and also periodically.

General Principles

The assessment is valid, objective and reliable
 It covers cognitive, psychomotor and affective domains.
 Formative, continuing and summative (final) assessment is also conducted in theory as well as practical. In addition, research project is also assessed separately.

Formative Assessment

The formative assessment is continuous as well as end of term.
 The former is based on the feedback from the consultants concerned.
 Formative assessment will provide feedback to the candidate about his/her performance and help to improve in the areas they lack.



Record of internal assessments should be presented to the board of examiners for consideration at the time of final examination.

Internal Assessment

The performance of the resident during the training period should be monitored throughout the course and duly recorded in the log books as evidence of the ability and daily work of the student. Marks should be allotted out of 100 as followed.

Sr. No.	Items	Marks
1.	Personal Attributes	20
2.	Clinical Work	20
3.	Academic activities	20
4.	End of term theory examination	20
5.	End of term practical examination	20

Personal attributes:

Behavior and Emotional

Stability: Dependable, disciplined, dedicated, stable in emergency situations, shows positive approach.

Motivation and Initiative: Takes on responsibility, innovative, enterprising, does not shirk duties or leave any work pending.

Honesty and Integrity: Truthful, admits mistakes, does not cook up information, has ethical conduct, exhibits good moral values, loyal to the institution.

Interpersonal Skills and Leadership Quality: Has compassionate attitude towards patients and attendants, gets on well with colleagues and paramedical staff, is respectful to seniors, has good communication skills.

Curriculum MCh. (Cardio-Vascular and Thoracic Surgery)

Clinical Work:

Availability: Punctual, available continuously on duty, responds promptly on calls and takes proper permission for leave.

Diligence: Dedicated, hardworking, does not shirk duties, leaves no work pending, does not sit idle, competent in clinical case work up and management.

Academic ability: Intelligent, shows sound knowledge and skills, participates adequately in academic activities, and performs well in oral presentation and departmental tests.

Clinical Performance: Proficient in clinical presentations and case discussion during rounds and OPD work up. Preparing Documents of the case history/examination and progress notes in the file (daily notes, round discussion, investigations and management) Skill of performing bedside procedures and handling emergencies.

Academic Activity: Performance during presentation at Journal club/Seminar/Case discussion/Stat meeting and other academic sessions. Proficiency in skills as mentioned in job responsibilities.

At the end of second year residency the trainee should be able to present –

- Journal clubs on a prescribed Evidence Based format with emphasis on critical appraisal. A designated teacher/facilitator will assess every post graduate student for each Journal club presentation.

End of term theory examination conducted at end of 1st, 2nd year and after 2 years 9 months

End of term practical/oral examinations after 2 years 9 months.

Marks for **personal attributes** and **clinical work** should be given annually by all the consultants under whom the resident was posted during the year. Average of the three years should be put as the final marks out of 20.

Marks for **academic**

activity should be given by the all consultants who have attended the session presented by the resident.

The Internal assessments should be presented to the Board of examiners for due consideration at the time of Final Examinations.

Summative Assessment



Ratio of marks in theory and practical will be equal.

The pass percentage will be 50%.

Candidate will have to pass theory and practical examinations separately.

A. Theory examination

Paper	Title	Marks
Paper-I	Basic Sciences as related to CVTS	100
Paper-II	Surgical Skills in CVTS	100
Paper-III	Investigative CVTS	100
Paper-IV	Recent advances in CVTS	100
Total		400

B. Practical & Viva-Voce Examination

S.no		Marks
1.	Long Case(1)	100
2.	Short Cases(2) 75 marks each	150
3.	Procedure	50
4.	Grand Viva including Instruments/Radiology/Pathology	100
Total		400



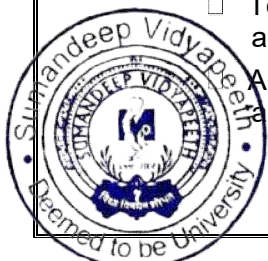
8. Job Responsibilities

Outdoor Patient (OPD) Responsibilities

- ☐ The working of the residents in the OPD should be fully supervised.
- ☐ They should evaluate each patient and write the observations on the OPD card with date and signature.
- ☐ Investigations should be ordered as and when necessary using prescribed forms. Residents should discuss all the cases with the consultant and formulate a management plan.
- ☐ Patient requiring admission according to resident's assessment should be shown to the consultant on duty.
- ☐ Patient requiring immediate medical attention should be sent to the casualty services with details of the clinical problem clearly written on the card.
- ☐ Patient should be clearly explained as to the nature of the illness, the treatment advice and the investigations to be done.
- ☐ Resident should specify the date and time when the patient has to return for follow up.

In-Patient Responsibilities

- ☐ Each resident should be responsible and accountable for all the patients admitted under his care. The following are the general guidelines for the functioning of the residents in the ward:
 - ☐ Detailed work up of the case and case sheet maintenance:
 - ☐ He/She should record a proper history and document the various symptoms. Perform a proper patient examination using standard methodology. He should develop skills to ensure patient comfort/consent for examination. Based on the above evaluation he/she should be able to formulate a differential diagnosis and prepare a management plan. Should develop skills for recording of medical notes, investigations and be able to properly document the consultant round notes.
 - ☐ To organize his/her investigations and ensure collection of reports. Bedside procedures for the therapeutic and diagnostic purpose.
 - ☐ Presentation of a precise and comprehensive overview of the patient in clinical rounds to facilitate discussion with senior residents and consultants.
 - ☐ To evaluate the patient twice daily (and more frequently if necessary) and maintain a progress report in the case file.
 - ☐ To establish rapport with the patient for communication regarding the nature of illness and further plan management.
 - ☐ To write instructions about patient's treatment clearly in the instruction book along with time, date and the bed number with legible signature of the resident.
- ☐ All treatment alterations should be done by the residents with the advice of the concerned consultants and senior residents of the unit.



Admission day

Following guidelines should be observed by the resident during admission day. Residents should work up the patient in detail and be ready with the preliminary necessary investigations reports for the evening discussion with the consultant on duty. After the evening rounds the residents should make changes in the treatment and plan out the investigations for the next day in advance.

Doctor on Duty

- ☐ Duty days for each Resident should be allotted according to the duty roster.
- ☐ The resident on duty for the day should know about all sick patients in the wards and relevant problems of all other patients, so that he could face an emergency situation effectively.
- ☐ In the morning, detailed over (written and verbal) should be given to the next resident on duty. This practice should be rigidly observed.
- ☐ If a patient is critically ill, discussion about management should be done with the consultant at any time.
- ☐ The doctor on duty should be available in the ward throughout the duty hours.

Care of Sick Patients

Care of sick patients in the ward should have precedence over all other routine work for the doctor on duty. Patients in critical condition should be meticulously monitored and records maintained. If patient merits ICU care then it must be discussed with the senior residents and consultants for transfer to ICU.

Resuscitation skills

At the time of joining the residency programme, the resuscitation skills should be demonstrated to the residents and practical training provided at various work stations. Residents should be fully competent in providing basic and advanced cardiac life support. They should be fully aware of all advanced cardiac support algorithms and be aware of the use of common resuscitative drugs and equipment like defibrillators and external cardiac pacemakers.

The residents should be able to lead a cardiac arrest management team.

Discharge of the Patient

- ☐ Patient should be informed about his/her discharge one day in advance and discharge card should be prepared 1 day prior to the planned discharge.
- ☐ The discharge card should include the salient points in history and examination, complete diagnosis, important management decisions, hospital course and procedures done during hospital stay and the final advice to the patient.
- ☐ Consultants and M.Ch Residents should check the particulars of the discharge card and countersign it.
- ☐ Patient should be briefed regarding the date, time and location of OPD for the follow-up visit.



In Case of Death

In case it is anticipated that a particular patient is in a serious condition, relatives should be informed about the critical condition of the patient beforehand. Residents should be expected to develop appropriate skills for breaking bad news and bereavements. Follow up death summary should be written in the file and facesheet notes must be filled up and the sister in charge should be requested to send the body to the mortuary with respect and dignity from where the patient's relatives can be handed over the body. In case of a medico-legal case, death certificate has to be prepared in triplicate and the body handed over to the mortuary and the local police authorities should be informed. Autopsy should be attempted for all patients who have died in the hospital especially if the patient died of an undiagnosed illness.

Bedside Procedures

The following guidelines should be observed strictly:-

- ☐ Be aware of the indications and contraindications for the procedure and record it in the case sheet. Rule out contraindications like low platelet count, prolonged prothrombin time, etc.
- ☐ Plan the procedure during routine working hours, unless it is an emergency. Explain the procedure with its complications to the patient and his/her relative and obtain written informed consent on a proper form. Perform the procedure under strict aseptic precautions using standard techniques. Emergency tray should be ready during the procedure.
- ☐ Make a brief note on the casesheet with the date, time, nature of the procedure and immediate complications, if any.
- ☐ Monitor the patient and watch for complications(s).

OT Responsibilities

The 1st year resident observes the general layout and working of the OT, understands the importance of maintaining sanctity of the OT, scrubbing, working and sterilization of all the OT Instrument, know how of cardio-pulmonary bypass pump. He/ She is responsible shifting of OT patients, for participating in surgery as 2nd assistant and for postoperative management of patient in recovery and in ward. The 2nd year resident is responsible for preop workup of the patient, surgical planning and understanding the rationale of surgery. He/she is the first assistant in surgery and is responsible for anticipating intraop and postop complications and managing them. The final year residents should be able to perform minor/medium surgeries under observation and assist in medium/major/extramajor surgeries. He/she should be able to handle all emergencies and postop complications under



observations/independently and is responsible for supervision and guidance

of

his/her juniors.

Medico-Legal Responsibilities of the Residents

- ☐ All the residents are given education regarding medico-legal responsibilities at the time of admission in a short workshop.
- ☐ They must be aware of the formalities and steps involved in making the correct death certificates, mortuary slips, medico-legal entries, requisition for autopsy etc.
- ☐ They should be fully aware of the ethical angle of their responsibilities and should learn how to take legally valid consent for different hospital procedures & therapies.
- ☐ They should ensure confidentiality at every stage.

9. SUGGESTED BOOKS and JOURNALS

Books

- Cardiac Surgery in the Adult by Lawrence H. Cohn, MD.
- Sabiston and Spencer's Surgery of the Chest: Expert Consult - Online and Print (2-Volume Set) (Surgery of the Chest (Sabiston)) by Frank Sellke MD, Pedro J. del Nido MD, Scott J. Swanson MD.
- Rutherford's Vascular Surgery, 2-Volume Set: Expert Consult: Print and Online
- (Vascular Surgery (Rutherford) (2 Vol.)) by Jack L. Cronenwett MD, Wayne Johnston.
- Kirklin/Barrat-Boyes: Cardiac Surgery, 2 Vols. 2003.
- Shield: General Thoracic Surgery, 2 Vols. 7th/2009. Khonsari: Cardiac Surgery, 4th/2008. Drugs for the heart by Lionel H. Opie.
- Shamroth's An Introduction to Electrocardiography.
- Jonas, Richard A: Comprehensive surgical management of congenital heart disease, 2004.
- Kaiser: Mastery of cardiothoracic surgery, 2nd/2007.
- Manual of Peri-operative Care in Adult Cardiac Surgery Fourth Edition by Robert M. Bojar.



JOURNALS

Annals of Thoracic Surgery.

European Journal of Cardiothoracic Surgery Journal of Thoracic &
Cardiovascular Surgery Asian Cardiovascular & Thoracic Annals Seminars in Thoracic and C
ardiovascular Surgery Circulation

10. Model Test Papers



MODELTESTPAPERS

MCh(Cardio-Vascular&ThoracicSurgery) Course

Paper-I

BasicSciences

Maximum Marks:100

Time:3 Hours

- ☐ Attempt **ALL** questions.
- ☐ Answer each question and its parts in **SEQUENTIAL ORDER**. **ALL** questions carry equal marks.
- ☐ Illustrate your answer with **SUITABLE DIAGRAMS**.

1. Describe the development of pulmonary venous system and left atrium?
2. What are the various organisms responsible for Nosocomial infections in recovery rooms and intensive care units?
3. Discuss the surgical anatomy of the normal conduction system and outline its importance in various cardiac surgical procedures?
4. Discuss the anatomy of the aortic root.
5. Describe briefly the regulation of thrombosis by the endothelium?
6. Describe the anatomy and surgical exposure of the carotid bifurcation and internal carotid artery?
7. Describe the pathology of lung cancer?
8. Describe in brief development of inter-ventricular septum?
9. Discuss the anatomy of diaphragm with special reference to different diaphragmatic hernias?
10. Describe Broncho-pulmonary segments?



MODEL TEST PAPERS

MCh(Cardio-Vascular&ThoracicSurgery)

Paper -III

Investigative In Cardio-Vascular&ThoracicSurgery

Maximum Marks:100

Time:3Hours

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- ☐ Attempt **ALL** questions.
 - ☐ Answer each question and its parts in **SEQUENTIAL ORDER**. ☐ **ALL** questions carry equal marks.
 - ☐ Illustrate your answer with **SUITABLE DIAGRAMS**.

1. Describe the digital plethysmography?
2. Discuss the synthetic patches and grafts used in cardiac surgery?
3. Discuss the role of "Blood Components" in open heart surgery?
4. Discuss the virtual bronchoscopy?
5. Discuss the diagnosis and management of prosthetic valve endocarditis?
6. Describe the evolution of porcine xenografts?
7. Describe the atrial natriuretic peptide?
8. Discuss the oncogenes in lung cancer?
9. Discuss the types of vena caval filters and their indicators?
10. Discuss the diagnostic tools for the dissection of the aorta?



MODEL TEST PAPERS

MCh (Cardio-Vascular & Thoracic Surgery)

Course Paper-IV

Recent Advances In Cardio-Vascular & Thoracic Surgery

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

☐ Attempt **ALL** questions.

☐ Answer each question and its parts in **SEQUENTIAL ORDER**. ☐ **ALL** questions carry equal marks.

☐ Illustrate your answer with **SUITABLE DIAGRAMS**.

1. Describe the valve conduits in cardiac surgery?
2. Describe the role of free radicals in heart disease?
3. Describe the role of blood conservation techniques?
4. Discuss early detection of lung cancer and role of surgery in Small-cell lung cancer?
5. Describe the advantages of early correction of various congenital defects?
6. Discuss the various factors governing the early and late patency of different conduits used in coronary bypass grafting?
7. Discuss the role of intra-aortic balloon pump in cardiac surgery?
8. Describe newer methods of treating ischemic cardiomyopathy?
9. Discuss in detail the advantages and disadvantages of Off-pump Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting?
10. Describe the role of Phosphodiesterase inhibitors in cardiac surgery?

