

General Surgery

One of the most important basic subjects for the specialty of oral and maxillofacial surgery.

Theoretical: The theoretical part is concerned with teaching you the basics of general surgery, side effects, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up.

Practical: The surgical laboratory is usually located in the general surgery lobbies of teaching hospitals to see cases within the theoretical curriculum and to develop your skills in patient management and clinical examination

Different Learning Methods in the Department of Dentistry

A- Auditory method: This method depends on communicating information in the form of sounds that are heard by the learner for analysis and storage.

B- Visual method: in which information is communicated by displaying color images, videos or any form of visual educational aids.

C- Reading method: It is one of the methods that depend on reading information to understand and store it.

D. Interdisciplinary professional education where dental students collaborate with other healthcare professionals, to promote a holistic approach to patient care.

Different evaluation methods for students in the Department of Dentistry

Daily tests with multiple-choice questions for subjects that require practical skills.

B- Daily exams with practical questions.

C- Semester and final exams.

D- Setting grades for the assigned homework .

H- Grades of participation of questions competing for the subjects of study.

G- Daily evaluation of the student's work in scientific laboratories and educational clinics.

Learning Outcomes for Dental Courses

Using health information technology in oral and dental health care effectively.

Apply appropriate professional, ethical and legal standards in the provision of patient care in accordance with health care rules and regulations.

Providing graduates with scientific knowledge and professional skills in the fields of oral and dental surgery, dental prosthesis, dental preservation, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontal pathology and surrounding tissues, as well as radiology

Knowledge of the principles of oral and dental health and understanding of the development, prevention and treatment of related diseases

Health promotion and disease prevention to serve the community.

Integrating basic and medical sciences into healthcare practice.

Develop decision-making and problem-solving skills in healthcare.

Evaluate the state of oral and dental health and the medical condition of the patient, request the necessary diagnostic analyzes, and interpret the results of various analyzes to reach the appropriate diagnosis.

Prepare a care plan for the prevention and treatment of diseases taking into account the needs of the patient.

Demonstrate competence in performing procedures safely in all aspects of dentistry and prevent injuries arising from treatment.

Providing graduates with theoretical knowledge and laboratory and clinical skills that increase the effectiveness of diagnosis.

Preparing dental graduates and training them to become distinguished in various fields of dentistry.

Lesson name and units

| <i>Subject</i> | <i>1st Semester hours/week</i> | | <i>2nd Semester hours/week</i> | | <i>Units</i> |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Theory</i> | <i>Practical</i> | <i>Theory</i> | <i>Practical</i> | |
| 2. General Surgery | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 |

Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

A- Basic information

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1-Subject title | General Surgery | |
| 2-Number of credits | Theory:2 | Clinical:0 |
| 3-Number of contact hours | Theory:1h / week | Clinical:0 |
| 4-Subject time | Fourth Year | |

| No. | Title of the lectures | Hours |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|
|-----|-----------------------|-------|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Metabolic response to injury BASIC CONCEPTS IN HOMEOSTASIS MEDIATORS OF THE METABOLIC RESPONSE TO INJURY Physiological response to injury ((THE 'EBB AND FLOW' MODEL)) Insulin resistance AVOIDABLE FACTORS THAT COMPOUND THE RESPONSE TO INJURY Systemic inflammation and tissue response | 2 |
| 2 | Wound healing Introduction Classification of wound Healing Normal sequence of wound Healing Factors affecting healing (local & systemic) Complications of wound healing | 2 |
| 3 | Surgical wound infections Surgical sepsis Types of wounds Infesting organisms (Exogenous organisms, Endogenous organisms) Prevention of wound Infections Clinical features of wound Sepsis Diagnosis of wound sepsis Treatment | 2 |
| 4 | Hemorrhage Introduction Pathophysiology Definitions (<i>Revealed and concealed hemorrhage, Primary, reactionary and secondary hemorrhage Surgical and non- surgical hemorrhage</i>) Degree and classification Management (<i>Identify hemorrhage, Immediate resuscitative maneuvers, Identify the site of hemorrhage, Hemorrhage control</i>) Damage control surgery | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Shock Introduction Pathophysiology <i>Ischemia–reperfusion syndrome</i> Classification of shock Consequences <i>Unresuscitatable shock Multiple organ failure</i> RESUSCITATION Fluid therapy | 2 |
| | Monitoring End points of resuscitation | |
| 6 | Blood transfusion Introduction Blood and blood products Indications for blood transfusion Blood groups and cross-matching Transfusion reactions Cross-matching Complications of blood transfusion Management of coagulopathy | 2 |
| 7 | Parenteral feeding Introduction Route of delivery Peripheral central venous access Complications of parenteral nutrition Refeeding syndrome | 2 |
| 8 | Fluid balance Abnormalities of body water Fluid overload and oedema Abnormalities of electrolytes Fluid replacement Acid-base balance Abnormalities of acid-base balance | 2 |
| 9 | Electrolytes balance Introduction Principles of electrolyte balance Normal homeostasis Barriers between compartments, osmolality and electrolyte concentrations Homeostatic mechanisms | 2 |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 10 | Head injury Introduction | 2 |
| | Cerebral blood flow Initial evaluation and management Mechanism Neurological progression Examination: primary survey Glasgow Coma Score secondary survey CLASSIFICATION OF SEVERITY TYPE OF HEAD INJURY | |
| 11 | Preoperative preparation (History Taking) Introduction to the Patient History of the presenting Complaint | 1 |
| | Relevant medical history Family history Drug therapy Social history Allergies Common surgical symptoms Terms used in General Surgery and History Taking | |
| 12 | Anesthesia & Pain HISTORY GENERAL ANAESTHESIA Management of airway during Anesthesia Complications of intubation Ventilation during anesthesia Monitoring and care during anesthesia Chronic pain management Chronic pain control in benign disease Pain control in malignant disease | 1 |
| 13 | Perioperative care Introduction Factors that predispose patients to a high risk of morbidity and mortality Patient factors Surgical factors Optimize medical management of coexisting diseases and intraoperative considerations Ischemic heart disease Respiratory failure SPECIFIC Strategies | 2 |
| 14 | Postoperative care SYSTEM-SPECIFIC POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS Respiratory complications Cardiovascular complications Renal and urinary complications COMPLICATIONS RELATED TO SPECIFIC SURGICAL SPECIALTIES <i>Paralytic ileus</i> <i>Compartment syndrome</i> Neck surgery Neurosurgery | 1 |

| | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 15 | GENERAL POSTOPERATIVE PROBLEMS AND MANAGEMENT Nausea and vomiting Bleeding Deep vein thrombosis Hypothermia and shivering Fever Pressure sores Drains | 2 |
| | Wound care Wound dehiscence DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS | |
| 16 | Day case surgery Definition SELECTION CRITERIA PREOPERATIVE ASSESSMENT SURGERY DISCHARGE | 1 |
| 17 | Surgical ethics and law INTRODUCTION INFORMED CONSENT MATTERS OF LIFE AND DEATH CONFIDENTIALITY RESEARCH | 1 |
| 18 | Patient safety INTRODUCTION THE PREVALENCE OF ADVERSE HEALTHCARE EVENTS COMMON CAUSES OF ADVERSE HEALTHCARE EVENTS PATIENT SAFETY AND THE SURGEON CARING FOR THE SECOND VICTIM | 1 |
| Total | | 30 |