

GADAG INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, GADAG

MEDICAL EDUCATION UNIT

Electives for Batch 2019

Brief description of the Elective modules for the MBBS phase III part 1 Students.

Sl No.	Department	Name of Elective Modules	Brief Description	Name of Preceptors
1.	Anatomy	Surgical Exploration of abdominal viscera in Cadaver	The diseases of Gastrointestinal system with its accessory organs are increasing day by day. Many new surgical interventions both open and laparoscopic have become a routine. Selecting this module helps student to correlate anatomical knowledge of abdominal viscera's with the surgical procedures in future.	Dr. Pramod Rangasubhe
		Deep dissections of pelvic viscera in Cadaver	Infertility has become a major issue in this fast moving world. A thorough Anatomical knowledge of male and female reproductive system is necessary to students who would look to be ART specialists. This module will help student to correlate anatomical knowledge of pelvic viscera with the ART/surgical procedures.	Dr Pratik Khona
		Histology Techniques	The world of pink and blue as we call it, the students aspiring to analyze slides and diagnose diseases on slides need to venture this module. The basic normal knowledge of Histology and the method of slide preparation, Histo-techniques will help student to understand the procedure of slide preparation and staining techniques.	Dr Pavan Havaladar
		Comparative Anatomical and Radiographic study of brain & spinal cord.	Radiology has changed the approach to diagnosis of any disease and has also brought precision in treatment. Choosing this module will help student to correlate anatomical knowledge of brain and spinal cord with the CT and MRI films and identify the various structure better.	Dr. Pramod Rangasubhe

		Legal aspect of human body donation and Embalming of body.	Cadavers are the first teachers of any MBBS students. Any learning in anatomy is incomplete without cadavers as there is no match of a substitute. Cadavers will only be available if people will to donate bodies, if not procuring bodies is not easy. Choosing this module will help student to develop communication skills and learn the embalming procedure.	Dr Pramod Rangasubhe
2.	Physiology	“Demonstration of Phenomenon of Human Fatigue by Hand Grip Spring Dynamometer”	At the end of the Elective student should know 1. How to Measure the Endurance time with the help of Hand Grip Spring Dynamometer. 2. Effect of Venous and Arterial occlusion on Endurance time	Dr.Jayalakshmi M.K.
		Research learning experience in preceptor initiated project	At the end of this elective module the student should be able to • Understand the basic concept of carrying out research project • Know how to write synopsis/ proforma for ethical clearance • Collect data as mentioned in the research protocol • Enter data and analyze the same using various computer application • Prepare and present the research work in conferences • Demonstrate the knowledge of manuscript preparation • Gain initial experience in participating research under the guidance of experienced researcher/faculty	Dr Rajashree R.
		Arterial pulse tracing	At the end of the elective, student should be able to 1.To study various waves of arterial pulse 2. To study various abnormal pulses 3.To study tachycardia and bradycardia in pulse tracing 4.To enumerate conditions where abnormal rhythm, Volume, Character of pulse is present	Dr.Anand kumar

		Electrocardiography (ECG)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To describe the physiological basis of genesis of ECG waves. 2. To interpret various aspects of ECG. 3. To determine the left and right axis deviations. 4. To understand the physiological basis of common ECG abnormalities, such as arrhythmias, heart blocks, myocardial infarction and electrolyte imbalance. 5. To interpret the abnormalities of ECG in common arrhythmias, electrolyte disturbances and AMI 	Dr.Samata
		Exercise physiology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the Cardiorespiratory fitness. 2. Understanding the protocol of Bicycle ergometer testing. 3. Explaining about the protocol for subjects. 3. Performing the exercise test on Bicycle ergometer as per protocol 4. Recording of Physiological Parameters – HR and work done 5. Calculation of VO₂max using Nomogram. 	Dr Sukanya Badami
3.	Biochemistry	1. Research methodology (Preceptor initiated)	Research is very important in medical education research methodology ensures that research is organized credible, impactful with this elective module student will be able to conduct a research methodologically on his own, which can help him/her to carry on certain projects (like ICMR/RGUHS STS) and also is the basis for him/her to conduct P.G.thesis in future.	Dr.Smita K
		2.Point of care testing(POCT)	<p>POCT:</p> <p>POCT is gaining lot of importance in present day medicine. It enables more rapid clinical decision making in the process of diagnosis & resource utilization at the end of this elective module student will be trained in all above aspects of POCT.</p>	Dr.Smita K

		3.Quality control in (Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory)	QC: QC is one of the most important impacts on laboratory testing as it ensures both precision & accuracy of patient sample results. Integrity in QC is important for the quality of lab with this elective modules student will be trained in conducting the QC & importance of QC and its applicability.	Dr.Smita K
		4.Reference ranges in Biochemistry Lab	Reference ranges: Reference ranges are set of values used to Interpret a set of Medical test results from Blood samples. Knowledge of reference ranges is of fundamental relevance for Interpretation of lab results and provision of useful clinical information will aid in proper medical decision. At the end of this module student will be able to describe the reference ranges and critical values for Biochemical parameters, their significance, how to rule out laboratory errors and Interpretation of test results which will help in making medical diagnosis.	Dr. Sadananjali
		5.Laboratory Errors (pre and post Analytical Errors) in Biochemistry Laboratory	Laboratory Diagnostics service is an integral part of modern health care service. Quality of laboratory results helps for proper patient care. Laboratory errors in any level of process (Pre-Analytical Analytical Post-Analytical) Impair clinical decision making process and can lead to misdiagnosis and mismanagement. At the end of this module the student will be able Describe pre & post analytical errors, Identify these errors and knows the protocols to prevent, rectify and rule out these errors in Interpretations of test results, which helps to prevent misdiagnosis and aids in patient care throughout his medical carrier.	Dr. Sadananjali

4.	Community medicine	Research (Preceptor initiated)	This elective will provide the students an opportunity to work under the Faculty research. They will be trained about how to conduct the research	Dr Aravind K & Dr Roopadevi V
		Research (Student initiated)	This elective will provide the students an opportunity to do the research under the guidance Faculty.	Dr Aravind K & Dr Roopadevi V
		School Health Education	This elective will provide the students an opportunity to learn about important health issues of the school going students and how to make health education programmes more effective in schools.	Dr Aravind K & Dr Roopadevi V
		Community Clinic (RHTC)	This elective will provide the students an opportunity to learn the health care delivery systems in rural India. The students will be posted in Rural Health Centres where they will get an exposure to Preventive, Promotive & Curative Primary health care services including MCH services.	Dr Aravind K & Dr Roopadevi V
		Community Clinic (UHTC)	This elective will provide the students an opportunity to learn the health care delivery systems in rural India. The students will be posted in Urban Health Centres where they will get an exposure to Preventive, Promotive & Curative Primary health care services including MCH services along with urban slums.	Dr Aravind K & Dr Roopadevi V

5.	Pathology	1. Role of hematology laboratory in the diagnosis of disorders of blood.	Hematology laboratory play a vital role in the diagnosis of various infections, anemia, platelet and coagulation disorders. Students will acquire the knowledge and skills applicable to hematology laboratory and its role in diagnosis of haematological disorders. It will create interest to choose Pathology for post graduation.	Dr Mallikarjun
		2. Insight to Blood Banking/Transfusion medicine.	Blood bank is very much essential in day today medical practise. Transfusion of components of blood is newer concept. Students will be familiar with the functioning of the blood bank. It will create learning opportunities and interest in post graduation of Transfusion Medicine.	Dr Susmitha
		3. Role of Cytopathology laboratory in the diagnosis of neoplastic disorders.	Cytology laboratory is unique in early diagnosis of neoplastic disorders. Pap smear interpretation and its role in early identification of carcinoma cervix. Students will have an opportunity to utilise the cytological samples and pap smears in early diagnosis of neoplastic disorders.	Dr Shwetha
		4. Role of histopathology laboratory in the diagnosis of various inflammatory and neoplastic disorders.	Histopathology laboratory will aid in confirmation and interpretation of biopsy in diagnosis of various inflammatory and neoplastic disorders. Students at the end of module will be able to be familiar with histopathology techniques and witness biopsy interpretation in various neoplastic and inflammatory disorders. It will create interest in students to opt post graduation in Pathology.	Dr Akshatha
6	Forensic medicine	1. Handling of medico legal autopsies	Medico-legal (ML) autopsy is performed with the aim of providing answers to questions about the identity, cause of death, time of death, circumstances of death, etc., thus helping the law enforcing agencies to solve the crime. Hence it is very essential for a medical practitioner to know about the procedure of medico legal autopsy.	Dr. Raju G M

		2. Handling of clinical medico legal cases at the casualty	Cases wherever attending doctor after taking history and clinical examination of the patient thinks that some investigation by law enforcing agencies are essential so as to fix the responsibility regarding the case in accordance with the law of land. Hence it is very important for a treating doctor to identify the MLC case n handle it in a proper manner for the further investigation n procedure as per the law.	Dr. ANAND PATIL
		3. Determination of stature from long bones in skeletal remains	Forensic estimation of stature is part of the identification process necessary when dismembered body parts are found. It is also possible to estimate the stature from bones. Stature estimation is obtained from measurements of long bones; namely the humerus, femur, and tibia. If these bones are unavailable, the ulna, radius, and fibula can also provide a good range for the expected height of an individual	Dr. RAJU GM
		4. Age estimation by radiological methods in medico legal cases	Age estimation in medico legal cases is a very important aspect as many acts and punishment are depends on the age of the accused and victim. Ex. POCSO Act.	Dr. ANAND PATIL
7	Pharmacology	Research Protocol	Medical Science is an ongoing process as newer treatments like drugs, medical devices & surgical techniques evolve. Medical Research can be used to answer many unanswered questions. Conducting research projects forms an integral part of any medical graduate who will be pursuing her/his higher studies like post-graduation, super specialty courses etc. Even an undergraduate can conduct a research project during the course. Therefore the present elective on Research Protocol is designed for a candidate, who at the end of elective course, will be able to design a research project and write the research protocol which is a prime step in carrying out the research.	Dr. Suneel I Majagi

		Pharmacovigilance	Pharmacovigilance: It is the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other medicine/vaccine related problem. At the end of this elective students will be able to identify an adverse drug event, understand need for reporting ADRs, know the process of ADR reporting & Essential components of ADR reporting form and will be able to perform casualty assessment of reported Adverse drug events.	Dr. Rajani Patil
		Rationale Therapeutics:	It helps the students to know the drugs used in various clinical conditions. Knowledge of the prescriber about drugs and disease is the most important determinant of his/her prescribing pattern. It also helpful to know the commonly encountered irrationalities in prescribing so that conscious effort is made to avoid them.	Dr. Siddamma Amogimath
		Pharmacotherapy in Pediatrics	Pediatric Pharmacotherapy is an essential part of health care services. The module on pharmacotherapy of pediatrics helps to gain knowledge about the efficacy and safety of drugs for children and adolescents. Medication and dosage errors can be harmful and may cause irreversible damage to their health. At the end of this module students will be able to prescribe for a pediatric patients based on their age, weight, fat mass and health status. They will understand the factors affecting drug therapy in children, they will be able to make decisions regarding routes of drug administration and also understand various precautions and contraindications of the drugs used in paediatrics.	Dr. Namrata Balaraddiyavar
8	Microbiology	1. Point of care test (POCT) for diagnosis of infectious diseases.	POCT help in rapid diagnosis of a clinical condition and help in immediate decision making. POCT have their own limitations. Knowing the things in detail about POCT help students to select proper POCT and take decision in field conditions and in emergency during their practice.	Staff Posted in CCL for that Month.

		2. Bacteriology	Bacterial culture helps to know the bacteria causing infection and its susceptibility to different antibiotics. Students by working in bacteriology lab will know the process involved, time taken and its applicability in their practice and Interpretation of results for the better patient care.	Staff posted in Bacteriology Section for that month
		3. Hospital Acquired Infection Surveillance, control and prevention	Help students identify HAI and take measures to control it, thus reducing morbidity and mortality associated with HAI. Define Hospital acquired infection. Describe the factors affecting Hospital acquired infection. List the types of HAI. Describe the purpose of Surveillance of HAI.	Member Secretary HICC
		4. Acute febrile illness (AFI)	Fever is the most common presentation in an OPD. Knowing about AFI and its diagnosis and management will reduce morbidity and mortality associated with AFI. Student will- Define Acute febrile illness (AFI), Classify AFI, Discuss on laboratory diagnosis of Malaria, Discuss on laboratory diagnosis of Leptospirosis, Discuss on laboratory diagnosis of Dengue, Discuss on laboratory diagnosis of Rickettsial infection, Perform and interpret the Weil felix test, Discuss on laboratory diagnosis of Enteric Fever, Demonstration of blood collection for blood culture.	Staff Posted in CCL for that Month GIMS Gadag
		5. Antibiotic stewardship	Student will learn about mechanism of action of different antibiotics, indications and their side effects, Participate in Preparation of antibiotic policy. This will help students to guide in treatment of infectious diseases in their practice	Member Secretary HICC
9	Anesthesiology	1. Pre anaesthetic evaluation	Pre anaesthetic evaluation is the clinical foundation for guiding preoperative patient's management, reduces	Dr Vinayak Panchgar

			perioperative morbidity and enhances patients outcome. It focuses on history, clinical examination and laboratory investigations.	
		2. Regional anaesthesia	Regional anaesthesia enables site specific long lasting effective anaesthesia and analgesia. It is suitable for many surgical patients. It includes spinal and epidural anaesthesia, peripheral nerve blocks.	Dr Shivaraddi G Bhandi
		3. Central venous cannulation	Central venous cannulation is done in haemodynamically unstable patients and those undergoing major operations. It is used for administration of drugs and fluids. It can be cannulated using either landmark technique or ultrasound guidance.	Dr Khaja Banu Y Hugar
		4.General anaesthesia	It is a type of anaesthesia in which drugs causes' reversible loss of all sensations and consciousness to induce and maintain general anaesthesia to facilitate a surgery.	Dr Priya K
		5. Brachial plexus block	It is a type of regional anaesthesia. It is used for surgeries for upper limb. It helps in providing analgesia for postoperative pain.	Dr Vandana
10	ENT	AUDIOLOGICAL SCREENING OF NEWBORNS	To understand the evaluation of hearing assessment and screening of hearing in newborns. Knowledge of the above helps in identification of preventable causes of deafness and early intervention to reduce the incidence of hearing disability and to promote a better opportunity of growth for the newborns	DR.SHARATH BABU K

		EMERGENCIES IN ENT	To identify the emergencies in ENT such as epistaxis, stridor, otitis externa, Ludwig's angina, neck space infections, peritonsillar abscess and understand the necessary steps of initial management and stabilization of the patient in order to prevent greater morbidity. To be able to identify and refer the patients to the required specialty as a general medical practitioner and aid in the early diagnosis and management	DR ARUN INGALE
		REHABILITATION	To understand the need for rehabilitation of the hearing impaired, spoken language disorders and speech disabilities by using effective means such as hearing aids, speech therapy so that the affected can be trained to manage their activities of daily living and trained vocationally to ensure a livelihood.	DR.SHARATH BABU K
		HEAD AND NECK ONCOLOGY	To understand the etiology, pathology, risk factors such as a habitual tobacco chewing, smoking, alcoholism, HPV, occupational risk factors, lifestyle and familial factors contributing in the development of common head and neck cancers. To learn to identify clinical signs and symptoms at premalignant stages and common malignancies such as Ca oral cavity, Ca pharynx, Ca larynx, Ca PNS, Ca nasal cavity and Ca salivary glands and aid in early diagnosis and management of the same. To further ensure rehabilitation of the affected such as dietary therapy, counselling, physical therapy, speech therapy, etc	DR ARUN INGALE
		NPPCD	To know about the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness and to prevent and control major causes of hearing impairment and deafness, so as to reduce the total disease burden by 25% of the existing burden by the end of the 12 th Five Year plan. To aid in implementation of the objectives of NPPCD and to ensure effective mode of identification, treatment, rehabilitation of the various causes of deafness	DR.SHARATH BABU K

11	Orthopedics	Plastering Technique	POP plastering is widely used pre-operatively for temporary immobilization and stabilization of fractures, postoperatively for protection of fixation and soft tissue resting, correcting deformities and definitive management of specific injuries. . It still has a definite place in managing orthopaedic injuries, even in the age of modern surgical advances and thus is a necessary skill for any medical student who is the future clinician.	Dr Bheemsingh Samorekar
		Splint and traction	Any material used to support a fracture is known as splint.Traction is a method of restoring alignment to a fracture through gradual neutralisation of muscular forces This elective will provide the students an opportunity to know about splint & traction, learn the technique to splint, and assist in using splint & traction.	Dr. Yogesh Kadam
		Suturing Technique	This elective will provide the students an opportunity to apply the theoretical knowledge, strengthen the pertinence and practicality of suture techniques when considering suture methods, including site infections, suturing materials, room setups, cosmetics and drainage	Dr. Ravikumar Naganur
		Orthopaedic Instruments	This elective will provide the students an opportunity to learn identifying orthopedic instruments, proper use of instruments, scalpel, scissor, forceps, clamps etc.	Dr. Vijaykumar Angadi
		CTEV Plastering	This elective will provide the students an opportunity to observe many CTEV patients, clinically examine them and assist or apply CTEV POP casts. Ponseti method consists of a specific technique of manipulation of the clubfoot deformity, followed by the application of a plaster cast with the foot in the corrected position.	Dr. Jagadish V. Bhoomraddi
12	Radiology	Basic Interpretation of Chest Radiograph	Chest X-ray plays the major role in diagnosis and management of patients. It is the first line of investigation in ICU and emergency department. Hence the student must have the basic knowledge about chest X-ray and its interpretation.	Dr. Rahul Shirol

		Basic Interpretation of Ultrasonography	Ultrasonography is a widely used imaging modality in clinical practice because of its easy availability, portability and no harmful effects as compared to other modalities. It plays major role in detecting and diagnosing common emergency and non-emergency conditions. Hence the student must have the basic knowledge about usage and interpretation of ultrasonography.	Dr. Manjunath Abbigeri
		Radiation Hazards and Protection	Radiography and Computed tomography are mostly commonly used modalities in radiological investigations. Both uses X-rays as the source for imaging the patient, as X-rays are ionizing radiations, using them on patients may lead to radiation hazardous to the patient, technicians and public. Student must be aware of the hazards caused by the radiations, when to use and how to minimize the radiation effect. Student must be aware of maximum permissible limits of radiation exposure in patient and public.	Dr. Advait Shivapur
		Contrast Agents	Radiological investigations play a major role in identifying the diagnosis and its management. Accuracy of the diagnosis can be improved by using contrast agents while performing the investigations. The use of contrast agents gives additional knowledge about the pathology and its extent. Hence understanding about the indications, advantages, disadvantages and contraindications of contrast agent in radiology becomes important.	Dr. Veeresh Purad
		Barium Procedures	Radiological investigations play a major role in identifying the diagnosis and its management. Accuracy of the diagnosis can be improved by using contrast agents while performing the investigations. The contrast procedures – barium procedures gives additional knowledge about the pathology and its extent. Hence understanding about the indications, advantages, disadvantages and contraindications of	Dr. Rahul Shirol

			performing these procedures in radiology becomes important.	
13	General surgery	PERI- OP MANAGEMENT OF SURGICAL PATIENT	1. The ultimate goal of pre operative medical assessment are to reduce the patient's surgical and anesthetic perioperative morbidity or mortality, and return him or her to desirable functioning as quickly as possible. It is essential to realize that Perioperative risk is multifactorial and function of the preoperative medical condition of the patient, the invasiveness of the surgical procedure and type of anesthetic administered. The preoperative preparation involves procedures that are implemented based on the nature of the expected operation as well as findings of the diagnostic workup and the preoperative evaluation. With this elective module student will get knowledge and skills about the principle of peri operative medical assessment, how to communicate, counsel and able evaluate the patient on his/her own and it help in future clinical practice.	DR.SAIYAD ZAMEER
		TRAUMA	2. Trauma has been ranked as one of the commonest cause for untimely deaths, disabilities, sufferings and impairment in the quality of life. The teaching of trauma evaluation and management has to be regarded as one of the most essential, yet determined field in medical institutions. Training of the undergraduate medical student is challenging one, however the initial time after a trauma is the golden period for saving the life of a person which is actually being managed by a junior doctor. With this elective module students are trained how to evaluate and resuscitate the trauma patient on their own competent before they land into clinical practice.	DR.SHARANAPP A
		WOUND	3. Greater interest in wound management is needed among students and surgeons to ensure high standard of basic care. Wound related education leads to improved	DR.SHRIDHAR

			communication, continuity of care, shortened hospital stays and reduced costs. Lack of knowledge regarding wound care results in poor outcomes that can be reduced with increased education. With this module students are able to understand different etiologies of wounds and apply basic scientific principles as they relate to the treatment of wounds in their clinical years.	
		BASICS OF MINIMAL INVASIVE SURGERY	4. Minimal invasive surgery is also called keyhole surgery. It is safe effective technique to meet the surgical needs of many people. Large incisions can be avoided using Laparoscopy. The advantages of this technique over traditional open surgery include – a shorter hospital stay and faster recovery time, less pain and bleeding after the operation, reduced scarring. The system design enables the ability to operate on very obese patients with comorbidities. With this elective module students will be trained about principle of laparoscopy, ergonomics, sterilization of instruments and become competent on their own for future surgical practice.	DR.PRASHANT D
		THYROID SWELLING-BENIGN AND MALIGNANT	5. Goiter is enlargement of thyroid gland because of different etiologies and it is most common swelling present in front of neck. Most common cause of goiter is lack of iodine in diet. Different etiologies leads to change in thyroid function tests and affect the growth of thyroid gland. Treatment depend upon etiology, symptoms, signs and complications. With this elective module students are able differentiate thyroid swelling from other midline neck swelling by history and clinical examination and are able interpret investigations to diagnose different causes of goiter and their medical and surgical treatment in his/her future clinical practice.	DR.BASAVARAJ Y

		LUMP IN BREAST-BENIGN AND MALIGNANT	6. Breast lump may be benign or malignant. Breast lump or change in breast deserve medical attention and needs through clinical examination and evaluation. Carcinoma breast is most common malignancy in the world and cause of death. Treatment depend upon etiology, symptoms, signs and complications. With this elective module students are able differentiate benign from malignant lumps by history and clinical examination and are able interpret investigations to diagnose different lump in breast, medical and surgical treatment in his/her future clinical practice.	DR. VINAY TERDAL
14	General medicine	1. Assisted ventilation in ICU	Knowledge and hands on experience of Critical care and ventilator management is becoming very essential in present era. Students need sensitization about same which in turn will boost their confidence to treat sick cases in future.by choosing this as elective student will be required to learn about indications for assisted ventilation and various modes of ventilation.	Dr. Shambulinga Purad
		2. RENAL DIALYSIS (hemodialysis)	There is growing incidence of CKD especially Diabetic kidney disease cases requiring maintenance hemodialysis. Opting it as elective will give practical knowledge about hemodialysis. Student will be required to learn about indications, procedure and complications of dialysis. Student will also be required to monitor patients in person procedure of hemodialysis.	Dr Kiran Meti
		3.Hypertension	Hypertension is considered as silent killer and leading cause of death all over world. Target organ damage like stroke or heart failure can happen if not adequately treated. Very few patients with hypertension are actually diagnosed on time and are adequately treated. This elective will give importance to diagnosis,	Dr Jagadish G

			monitoring and treatment of hypertension. Student will also be required to educate patients about treatment adherence and lifestyle modifications.	
		4. DIABETES MELLITUS	India is becoming diabetic capital of world. Diabetes mellitus is metabolic disorder having lot adverse consequences as complications. Timely diagnosis and adequate glycemic control is crucial. In this elective student will be required to learn about diagnosis, treatment and monitoring for complications of diabetes mellitus. Patient education sessions on treatment adherence, diet, and lifestyle modification will also be included.	Dr Prakash Dharna
		5. ANEMIA	Anemia is very common among Children And women especially in rural communities owing to poor nutrition. Anemia has major impact on pregnancy and productivity at work places. Anemia is also commonly seen in alcohol abuse. This elective will stress on clinical signs of anemia, evaluation of cause of anemia and treatment. Blood transfusion prerequisite, procedure of transfusion, complications of transfusion will also be included.	Dr Sneha Patil
15	Ophthalmology	1. Medical Retina	Doing fundus examination independently is very important and differentiating normal fundus features and pathological entities (diabetic & hypertensive retinopathy) helps in early recognition of diseases. In case of emergency related to head injuries, one can identify raised ICP through identifying papilloedema.	Dr. Y.B. Bajantri

		2. Phacoemulsification	Phacoemulsification is gold standard procedure for cataract extraction. this elective module allows students to get orientation of phacoemulsification cataract surgery and to know about advantages and pitfalls of phacoemulsification and screen for cataract and advice patients to get cataract surgery done and thus help restore their vision	Dr. Gajanan Channashetti
		3. Optics and Refraction	Spectacles are used very commonly nowadays. This elective module allows students to understanding of optics related to refractive errors & spectacle related issues. Students learn to check vision ,learn to use retinoscope and to give spectacle correction	Dr. S.R.Lavanya
		4. Glaucoma	Glaucoma is sometimes called the “silent thief of sight” This elective module allows students to get Comprehensive understanding of clinical aspects of glaucoma and its management Interpretation of visual field report. Differentiate neurological disease from glaucoma by field examination.	Dr. Radhika C B
		5. Eye banking	this elective module allows students to get knowledge of functioning of eye bank, learn the protocols of eye collection, storage and distribution and to understand the burden of blindness in the society actively involved in avoidance of preventable blindness and to conduct eye donation awareness programmes	Dr. Satheesh M K
16	Pediatric	1. Paediatric Emergency Medicine	Doctors see variety of surgical and medical emergencies very often in their carriers. Emergencies in pediatric population present differently than that of adults, and they are a large percentage of total emergencies. In this elective of 4 weeks the students are exposed to emergencies in pediatric population and their brief management.	Dr. Jayaraj Patil
		2. Newborn Care	Every month 500 to 600 babies are born in our Institute. This will give many opportunities to study these newborns with many objectives. In this elective students will function as an integral team member in	Dr. Venkatesh G

			the NICU. They will participate in taking care of the healthy and sick newborns NICU patients Student can participate in interdisciplinary rounds with the obstetrical service in future.	
		3. Paediatric Infectious Diseases	Many outpatient and inpatient diseases are because of infections. Students should be aware of the prevailing infections in their localities. This elective will provide the students with an exposure to cases of infectious diseases such as Dengue, Bacterial and viral pneumonias, meningitis, vaccine preventable illness etc. They will learn to evaluate and manage these cases, including emergencies.	Dr. Jitendra L C
17	OBG	HIGH RISK PREGNANCY	A high risk pregnancy is one that threatens the health or life of the mother or her fetus. Hence the students should attain optimum knowledge regarding the condition hence to prevent, & for early diagnosis and to manage the high risk pregnancy cases.	Respective Unit chief
		Family Planning	Family planning is one the affordable & most cost effective strategies that the government has taken to have more lasting impact on women's health hence there is a need to have knowledge regarding various methods of family planning ,so that to influence the positive attitude among the community	
		Antenatal care	Antenatal care is the care provided by skilled health care professionals to woman throughout their pregnancy .It is a type of preventive health care includes risk identification and screening, prevention and management of pregnancy related or current diseases and health education .As it is a basic care provided by health professional to all pregnant woman hence students need to learn.	
		Respectful Maternity Care	Students should attend & assist labour cases during labour room duty & also attend c-section cases in ot. RMC is care organized for and provided to all women is a manner that maintains their dignity ,privacy and confidentiality ,ensures freedom from harm and is	On duty Consultant

			treatment ,and enables informed choices and continues support during labour and child birth .and thus it is recommended to know the RMC by all students.	
		Preventive oncology	Preventive oncology is a special discipline in oncology that focuses on key measures that can prevent cancer development or delay the progression of malignant process and their complications. Hence all medical students must learn about the preventive measures.	Unit staff
18	Skin& VD	1. Narrow Band UVB for Vitiligo Patients	NB UVB Play A Vital Role In The Treatment Of Vitiligo.Students Will Acquire Knowledge Regarding The Various Treatment Modalities Available For Vitiligo Patients As Well Skill Needed For The Operation Of NB UVB Unit. It Will Create Interest To Choose Dermatology For Post Graduation	Dr Girish V Nagaral
		2.National Leprosy Eradication Program	National Programmes Play An Important Role In Controlling Leprosy. It Creates Interest Among Students To Learn About Leprosy And Also Helps In Reduction Of Leprosy Burden In The Community. It Also Improves Knowledge In Students Regarding National Programmes.	Dr Veeresh V D
		3.Emergencies In Dermatology	Students Will Get A Chance To Learn About Few Emergencies In Dermatology Which Are Life Threatening Conditions Like SJS-TEN/ Erythroderma With Hypothermia / Generalized Pustular Psoriasis And Its Management	Dr Girish V Nagaral
		4.Rehabilitation Of Leprosy Patients	Students Will Learn About Morbidity Of The Disease And Prevention Of Deformities And Disabilities In Leprosy.They Will Get A Chance To Improve Their	Dr Veeresh V D

			Knowledge About Rehabilitation Of Deformities In Leprosy Patients.	
		5.Vesiculobullous Disorders	Vesiculobullous Diseases Constitutes Very Important Part Of Dermatological Diseases. Students Should Have Knowledge Regarding These Diseases And Its Management. It Creates Interest In Students To Learn Better In Their Post Graduation.	Dr Girish V Nagaral
19	Psychiatry	Addiction Medicine	The prevalence of Substance use disorder is increasing due to various bio-psycho-social factors. There is increased risk of adolescent population is vulnerable to substance use problems. Most of the SUDs will contribute to physical, psychiatric, financial, Occupational social & legal Complications. Multidisciplinary interventions are needed to reduce the burden.	Dr Somashekhar Bijjal Dr Jitendra Mugali Dr Fakirappa BG Dr Uzair Memon
		Intellectual and Developmental Disorders	IDD is the new terminology used by DSM V & ICD 11 for Mental Retardation. The IDD is a neuro-developmental disorder and it is associated with various physical and psychological comorbidities. Early identification and interventions will reduce the disabilities. The IDD is recognized as a condition of disability as per UNCRPD and RPWD Act.	Dr Somashekhar Bijjal Dr Jitendra Mugali Dr Fakirappa BG Dr Uzair Memon
		Schizophrenia	Schizophrenia is a neuro developmental disorders, has biological, social and psychological factors as their etiology. Has a prevalence of 1% and occurs in bimodal passion. Untreated psychosis will become resistant and can cause significant disability.	Dr Somashekhar Bijjal Dr Jitendra Mugali Dr Fakirappa BG Dr Uzair Memon
		Bipolar Affective Disorder	Mood disorders are commonest across various age groups. Depression is the 4 th leading cause of DALY. Mood disorders can lead to Suicide o DSH attempts. Early treatment has better prognosis.	Dr Somashekhar Bijjal Dr Jitendra Mugali Dr Fakirappa BG

				Dr Uzair Memon
20	TB & Chest	Pulmonary Tuberculosis and NTEP guidelines.	India is geared up to eliminate TB by 2025. This is possible by proper implementation of NTEP programme. This elective will help students to know about pulmonary tuberculosis and also exposes the students to NTEP and PMDT guidelines which will help them to work for the aim of elimination of TB.	Dr Arunkumar K Dr Irfanahmed M
		Obstructive Airway Disease	Obstructive airway diseases are major airway diseases causing significant morbidity and mortality. Acute exacerbations are often encountered. This module is especially designed to help students to deal with various obstructive airway diseases with workup and management in OPD IPD and ICU settings.	Dr Arunkumar K Dr Irfanahmed M
		Pneumonia	Pneumonia is one of the infectious killer in extremes of age. Pneumonia can be caused by variety of organisms and hence has a different way of management. Therefore this elective module focuses on to train the students to assess, severity, work up and manage various pneumonia's	Dr Arunkumar K Dr Satvik
		Pulmonary Malignancies.	Lung cancer is one of the dreaded carcinomas.it has got various modifiable risk factors and varied modes of clinical presentation. Early detection of the CA lung is of paramount importance. This module will stress on the students for early detection of lung CA by clinical suspicion.	Dr Arunkumar K Dr Irfanahmed M
		Interstitial lung Diseases	About more the 200 ILD have been reported. 5 to 7 are most commonly encountered. IPF is a common ILD encountered in clinical practice. This elective module is structured to deal with clinical presentation, HRCT diagnosis and clinic pathological co- relation and multi-disciplinary approach for the management of ILD.	Dr Irfanahmed M Dr Satvik