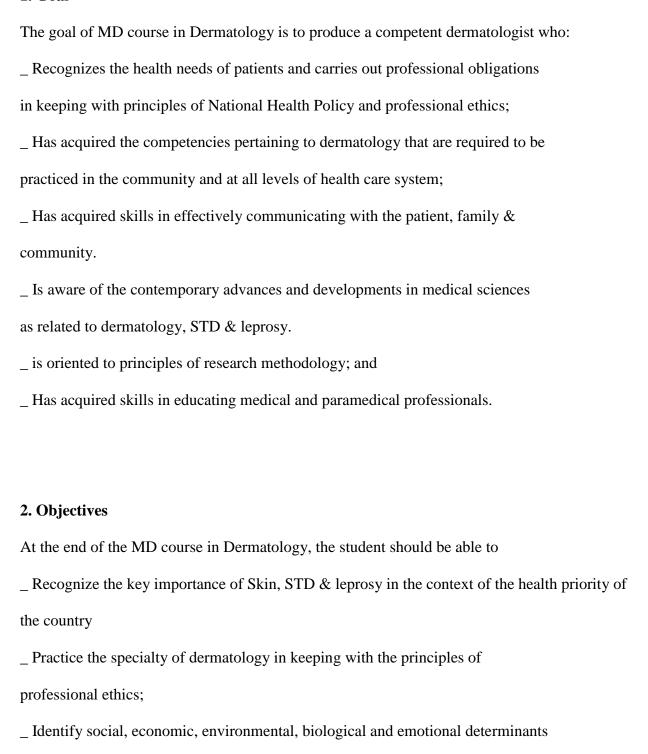
# 5 e) POST GRADUATE DERMATOLOGY CURRICULUM

#### 1. Goal



of patients, and institute diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, preventive and promotive
measures to provide holistic care to patients;
_ Recognize the importance of growth and development as the foundation of Dermatology; and
help each patient realize her/his optimal potential in this regard;
_ Take detailed history, perform full physical examination, local examination & make clinical
diagnosis;
_ Perform relevant investigative and therapeutic procedures for the dermatology patient;
_ Interpret important imaging and laboratory results;
_ Diagnose illness based on the analysis of history, physical examination and investigative work
up;
_ Plan and deliver comprehensive treatment for illness using principles of rational drug therapy;
_ Plan and advise measures for the prevention of infectious disease and disability;
_ Plan rehabilitation of patient suffering from chronic illness and handicap, and those with
special needs;
_ Manage dermatological emergencies efficiently;
_ Provide comprehensive care to normal, 'at risk' and sick patients.
_ Demonstrate skills in documentation of case details, and of morbidity and
mortality data relevant to the assigned situation;
_ Recognize the emotional and behavioral characteristics of patients and keep these fundamental
attributes in focus while dealing with them;
_ 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 dermatology;

\_ 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 programmes, especially leprosy STD & AIDS 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

### Course Contents-

No limits can be fixed and no fixed number of topics can be prescribed as course contents. He /she is expected to know his subject in depth but emphasis should be laid on the diseases most pravelent in that area .Knowledge of recent advances and basic sciences as applicable to his /her speciality should be a priority .Hands on training and experience should be emphasized.

### Theory

#### 1. Skin

- Introduction and historical bibliography
- Anatomy and Physiology of the skin
- Basic skin lesions
- Epidemiology of skin diseases
- Molecular biology
- Inflammation
- Clinical immunology, Allergy and Photoimmunology
- Wound healing
- Common laboratory procedure, stains and culture media etc. related to the cutaneous diagnosis
- Basic Dermatopathology
- Occupational dermatosis
- Genodermatoses
- Nevi and other development al effects
- Paediatric disorders
- · Bacterial infections
- Cutaneous fungal infections
- Cutaneous viral infections
- Parasitic infestations
- Dermatitis Atopic, contact, etc
- Photodermatosis
- Disorders of Keratinization
- Papulosquamous dieases psoriasis, lichen planus etc
- Eczemas, Bullous disorders
- Connective tissue disorders
- Pigmentary disorders
- Acne, Rosacea
- Hair disorders
- Nail disorders
- Disorders of sweat glands
- Urticaria and Mastocytosis
- Purpura and microvascular occlusion
- Vasculitis and Neutrophilic vascular reactions
- · Disorders of lymphatic vessels
- Histiocytoses
- The skin and the eyes
- The external ear
- The oral cavity and lips
- The breast
- The genital, perianal and tumours of other appendages
- Vascular disorders
- Psychocutaneous disorders

- Skin manifestations in interal diseas & pregnancy
- Principles of dermatological practice- Topical therapy, Systemic therapy and commonly used drugs
- Drug reactions
- Introduction to skin surgeries
- Cosmetology and Dermatosurgery

#### 2. Leprosy

- Epidemiology, Microbiology, Pathology, Immunology
- Genetic aspects of leprosy
- Classification and clinical manifestations
- Examination of a leprosy patient
- Histopathology of a leprosy patient
- Diagnosis and Management with correction of deformities and surgical treatment
- Complications Reactions, disabilities and deformities
- Systematic involvement in leprosy
- National control programme
- Rehabilitaion

# 3. Venereology

- Epidemiology and introduction of STDs
- Anatomy and functions of Male and Female genitalia
- Examination of patient in STI clinic
- Side laboratory procedures in STDs
- Syphilis,
- Gonorrhoea
- Chancroid
- Lymphogranuloma Venereum
- Viral STDs
- Candidosis of genital tract
- Bacterial vaginosis
- STDs in children
- STDs in women and pregnancy
- Donovanosis, Urethritis
- Reproductive tract infections Vaginitis, Cervicitis, PID
- Pre-malignant and malignant lesions of genitalia
- Syndromic management of STDs
- · Venereal diseases and public health
- Psychosexual problems

#### 4. HIV/AIDS

- Introduction
- Epidemiology of HIV / AIDS
- Structure of virus
- HIV and STDs
- Natural course of HIV infection
- Management of asymptomatic infection
- Diagnosis and management
- Antiretroviral therapy indications, regimen, toxicity, resistance
- Post exposure prophylaxis
- Prevention of parent To Child Transmission
- Cutaneous manifestations of HIV
- National AIDS control programme

# 5. Cosmetology

- Cosmeceuticals
- Chemical Peels
- Dermabrasion
- Lasers
- Hair removal
- Pigmentary abnormalities
- Botox & fillers treatments
- Facial rejuvenation
- Anti-ageing cosmetic procedures
- Dermatosurgery Vitiligo, acne scar, nail surgeries, etc

#### Clinical/Practical

Postgraduate students should do ward rounds everyday. Newly admitted patient should be worked up and presented to the teaching staff the following day. They are also expected to workup patient in OPD, take proper history, examine the patient, perform essential diagnostic therapeutic procedures and other relevant tests and interpret them to arrive at a reasonable diagnosis.

During the training period, PG students learn various clinical and skilled work.

PGs perform various procedures and dermato-surgeries given below:

- Thorough clinical examination
- Wood's lamp examination
- Dermatoscopy
- Bed side investigations KOH, Giemsa, etc
- Biopsy skin, nerve, mucosa, nail, etc
- Intralesional therapy
- Curettage
- Cryotherapy
- Routine ulcer dressings

- Incision & drainage
- Radiofrequency surgeries
- Acne Procedures
- Acne scar surgeries
- Vitiligo surgeries
- Nail surgeries
- Chemical peelings

# **Teaching Program / Teaching sessions**

- Seminars
- Lectures
- Journal clubs
- Ward rounds
- Case discussions
- Symposium
- Dermatopathology discussion
- Teaching skills
- Research activities
- Attending and presenting paper / poster at conference