



MGM INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

(Deemed University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Grade 'A' Accredited by NAAC

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Syllabus for MBBS – (Third Year) Part II

Approved as per BOM. 04/2007, dated 14.12.2007, item 4 & amended up to BOM.

43/2015 dated 14.11.2015

Syllabus have been categorized as '**Must know**' (70%), '**Desirable to Know**' (30%) and '**Nice to Know**' (10%) topics.

Inside this booklet, '**Desirable to know**' & '**Nice to Know**' topics are stamped and remaining all unstamped topics belong to '**Must Know**' area.

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GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND TEACHING APPROACH

- (1) Graduate medical curriculum is oriented towards training students to undertake the responsibilities of a physician of first contact who is capable of looking after the preventive, promotive, curative & rehabilitative aspect of medicine.
- (2) With wide range of career opportunities available today, a graduate has a wide choice of career opportunities. The training, though broad based and flexible should aim to provide an educational experience of the essentials required for health care in our country.

“Training should be able to meet internationally acceptable standards.”

- (3) To undertake the responsibilities of service situations which is a changing condition and of various types, it is essential to provide adequate placement training tailored to the needs of such services as to enable the graduates to become effective instruments of implementation of those requirements. To avail of opportunities and be able to conduct professional requirements, the graduate shall endeavour to have acquired basic training in different aspects of medical care.
- (4) The importance of the community aspects of health care and of rural health care services is to be recognized. This aspect of education & training of graduates should be adequately recognized in the prescribed curriculum. Its importance has been systematically upgraded over the past years and adequate exposure to such experiences should be available throughout all the three phases of education & training. This has to be further emphasized and intensified by providing exposure to field practice areas and training during the internship period. The aim of the period of rural training during internship is to enable the fresh graduates to function efficiently under such settings.
- (5) The educational experience should emphasize health and community orientation instead of only disease and hospital orientation or being concentrated – on - curative - aspects. As such all the basic concepts of modern scientific medical education are to be adequately dealt with.
- (6) There must be enough experiences to be provided for self learning. The methods and techniques that would ensure this must become a part of teaching - learning process.
- (7) The medical graduate of modern scientific medicine shall endeavour to become capable of functioning independently in both urban and rural environment. He/she shall endeavour to give emphasis on fundamental aspects of the subjects taught and on common problems of health and disease avoiding unnecessary details of specialization.
- (8) The importance of social factors in relation to the problem of health and diseases should receive proper emphasis throughout the course and to achieve this purpose, the

educational process should also be community based than only hospital based. The importance of population control and family welfare planning should be emphasized throughout the period of training with the importance of health and development duly emphasized.

- (9) Adequate emphasis is to be placed on cultivating logical and scientific habits of thought, clarity of expression and independence of judgment, ability to collect and analyze information and to correlate them.
- (10) The educational process should be placed in a historic background as an evolving process and not merely as an acquisition of a large number of disjointed facts without a proper perspective. The history of Medicine with reference to the evolution of medical knowledge both in this country and the rest of the world should form a part of this process.
- (11) Lectures alone are generally not adequate as a method of training and are a poor means of transferring/acquiring information and even less effective at skill development and in generating the appropriate attitudes. Every effort should be made to encourage the use of active methods related to demonstration and on firsthand experience. Students will be encouraged to learn in small groups, through peer interactions so as to gain maximal experience through contacts with patients and the communities in which they live. While the curriculum objectives often refer to areas of knowledge or science, they are best taught in a setting of clinical relevance and hands on experience for students who assimilate and make this knowledge a part of their own working skills.
- (12) The graduate medical education in clinical subjects should be based primarily on out-patient teaching, emergency departments and within the community including peripheral health care institutions. The out-patient departments should be suitably planned to provide training to graduates in small groups.
- (13) Clinics should be organized in small groups of preferably not more than 10 students so that a teacher can give personal attention to each student with a view to improve his skill and competence in handling of the patients.
- (14) Proper records of the work should be maintained which will form the basis for the students' internal assessment and should be available to the inspectors at the time of inspection of the college by the Medical Council of India.
- (15) Maximal efforts have to be made to encourage integrated teaching between traditional subject areas using a problem based learning approach starting with clinical or community cases and exploring the relevance of various preclinical disciplines in both understanding and resolution of the problem. Every attempt be made to de-emphasize compartmentalization of disciplines so as to achieve both horizontal and vertical integration in different phases.

- (16) Every attempt is to be made to encourage students to participate in group discussions and seminars to enable them to develop personality, character, expression and other faculties which are necessary for a medical graduate to function either in solo practice or as a team leader when he begins his independent career. A discussion group should not have more than 20 students.
- (17) Faculty member should avail of modern educational technology while teaching the students and to attain this objective, Medical Education Units/ Departments be established in all medical colleges for faculty development and providing learning resource material to teachers.
- (18) To derive maximum advantage out of this revised curriculum, the vacation period to students in one calendar year should not exceed one month, during the 4 ½ years Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) Course.
- (19) In order to implement the revised curriculum in Toto, State Govts. and Institution Bodies must ensure that adequate financial and technical inputs are provided.
- (20) HISTORY OF MEDICINE –The students will be given an outline on “History of Medicine”. This will be taught in an integrated manner by subject specialists and will be coordinated by the Medical Education Unit of the College.
- (21) All medical institutions should have curriculum committee which would plan curricula and instructional method which will be regularly updated.
- (22) Integration of ICT in learning process will be implemented.

OBJECTIVE OF MEDICAL GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMME:

- (1) **NATIONAL GOALS :** At the end of undergraduate program, the medical student should be able to :
 - (a) Recognize 'health for all' as a national goal and health right of all citizens and by undergoing training for medical profession fulfill his/her social obligations towards realization of this goal.
 - (b) Learn every aspect of National policies on health and devote himself / herself to its practical implementation.
 - (c) Achieve competence in practice of holistic medicine, encompassing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of common diseases.
 - (d) Develop scientific temper, acquire educational experience for proficiency in profession and promote healthy living.
 - (e) Become exemplary citizen by observation of medical ethics and fulfilling social and professional obligations, so as to respond to national aspirations.
- (2) **INSTITUTIONAL GOALS:** (1) In consonance with the goals each medical institution should evolve institutional goals to define the manpower (or professionals) they intend to produce. The undergraduate students coming out of a medical institute should:
 - (a) Be competent in diagnosis and management of common health problems of the individual and the community, commensurate with his/her position as a member of the health team at the primary, secondary or tertiary levels, using his/her clinical skills based on history, physical examination and relevant investigations.
 - (b) Be competent to practice preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative medicine in respect to the commonly encountered health problems.
 - (c) Appreciate rationale for different therapeutic modalities; be familiar with the administration of the "essential drugs" and their common side effects.
 - (d) Be able to appreciate the socio-psychological, cultural, economic and environmental factors affecting health and develop humane attitude towards the patients in discharging one's professional responsibilities.
 - (e) Possess the attitude for continued self learning and to seek further expertise or to pursue research in any chosen area of medicine, action research and documentation skills.
 - (f) be familiar with the basic factors which are essential for the implementation of the National Health Programmes including practical aspects of the following:-
 - (i) Family Welfare and Material and Child Health(MCH)
 - (ii) Sanitation and water supply

- (iii) Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases
 - (iv) Immunization
 - (v) Health Education
 - (vi) IPHS standard of health at various level of service delivery, medical waste disposal.
 - (vii) Organizational institutional arrangements.
- (g) Acquire basic management skills in the area of human resources, materials and resource management related to health care delivery, General and hospital management, principal inventory skills and counseling
 - (h) Be able to identify community health problems and learn to work to resolve these by designing, instituting corrective steps and evaluating outcome of such measures.
 - (i) Be able to work as a leading partner in health care teams and acquire proficiency in communication skills.
 - (j) Be competent to work in a variety of health care settings.
 - (k) Have personal characteristics and attitudes required for professional life such as personal integrity, sense of responsibility and dependability and ability to relate to or show concern for other individuals.

All efforts must be made to equip the medical graduate to acquire the skills as detailed as under:

A comprehensive list of skills recommended as desirable for Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) Graduate:

1. Clinical Evaluation:

- (a) To be able to take a proper and detailed history.
- (b) To perform a complete and thorough physical examination and elicit clinical signs.
- (c) To be able to properly use the stethoscope, Blood Pressure, Apparatus Auroscope, Thermometer, Nasal Speculum, Tongue Depressor, Weighing Scales, Vaginal Speculum etc.:
- (d) To be able to perform internal examination-Per Rectum (PR), Per Vaginum (PV) etc.
- (e) To arrive at a proper provisional clinical diagnosis.

II. Bed side Diagnostic Tests:

- (a) To do and interpret Haemoglobin (HB), Total Count (TC), Erythrocytic Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Blood smear for parasites, Urine examination /albumin /sugar /ketones /microscopic:
- (b) Stool exam for ova and cysts;
- (c) Gram, staining and Siehl-Nielsen staining for AFB;
- (d) To do skin smear for lepra bacilli
- (e) To do and examine a wet film vaginal smear for Trichomonas
- (f) To do a skin scraping and Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) stain for fungus infections;
- (g) To perform and read Montoux Test.

III. Ability to Carry Out Procedures:

- (a) To conduct CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation) and First aid in newborns, children and adults.
- (b) To give Subcutaneous (SC) /Intramuscular (IM) /Intravenous (IV) injections and start Intravenous (IV) infusions.
- (c) To pass a Nasogastric tube and give gastric leavage.
- (d) To administer oxygen-by masic/catheter
- (e) To administer enema
- (f) To pass a ruinary catheter-male and female
- (g) To insert flatus tube
- (h) To do pleural tap, Ascitic tap & lumbar puncture
- (i) Insert intercostal tube to relieve tension pneumothorax
- (j) To control external Haemorrhage.

IV Anaesthetic Procedure

- (a) Administer local anaesthesia and nerve block

- (b) Be able to secure airway potency, administer Oxygen by Ambu bag.

V Surgical Procedures

- (a) To apply splints, bandages and Plaster of Paris (POP) slabs;
- (b) To do incision and drainage of abscesses;
- (c) To perform the management and suturing of superficial wounds;
- (d) To carry on minor surgical procedures, e.g. excision of small cysts and nodules, circumcision, reduction of paraphimosis, debridement of wounds etc
- (e) To perform vasectomy;
- (f) To manage anal fissures and give injection for piles.

VI Mechanical Procedures

- (a) To perform thorough antenatal examination and identify high risk pregnancies.
- (b) To conduct a normal delivery;
- (c) To apply low forceps and perform and suture episiotomies;
- (d) To insert and remove IUD's and to perform tubectomy

VII Paediatrics

- (a) To assess new borns and recognize abnormalities and I.U. retardation
- (b) To perform Immunization;
- (c) To teach infant feeding to mothers;
- (d) To monitor growth by the use of 'road to health chart' and to recognize development retardation;
- (e) To assess dehydration and prepare and administer Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)
- (f) To recognize ARI clinically;

VIII ENT Procedures:

- (a) To be able to remove foreign bodies;
- (b) To perform nasal packing for epistaxis;
- (c) To perform tracheotomy

IX Ophthalmic Procedures:

- (a) To invert eye-lids;
- (b) To give Subconjunctival injection;
- (c) To perform appellation of eye-lashes;
- (d) To measure the refractive error and advise correctional glasses;
- (e) To perform nasolacrimal duct syringing for potency

X. Dental Procedures:

- To perform dental extraction

XI Community Healthy:

- (a) To be able to supervise and motivate, community and para-professionals for corporate efforts for the health care;
- (b) To be able to carry on managerial responsibilities, e.g. Management of stores, indenting and stock keeping and accounting
- (c) Planning and management of health camps;
- (d) Implementation of national health programmes;
- (e) To effect proper sanitation measures in the community, e.g. disposal of infected garbage, chlorination of drinking water;
- (f) To identify and institute and institute control measures for epidemics including its proper data collecting and reporting.

XII Forensic Medicine Including Toxicology

- (a) To be able to carry on proper medico legal examination and documentation of injury and age reports.
- (b) To be able to conduct examination for sexual offences and intoxication;
- (c) To be able to preserve relevant ancillary material for medico legal examination;
- (d) To be able to identify important post-mortem findings in common un-natural deaths.

XIII Management of Emergency

- (a) To manage acute anaphylactic shock;
- (b) To manage peripheral vascular failure and shock;
- (c) To manage acute pulmonary oedema and LVF;
- (d) Emergency management of drowning, poisoning and seizures
- (e) Emergency management of bronchial asthma and status asthmaticus;
- (f) Emergency management of hyperpyrexia;
- (g) Emergency management of comatose patients regarding airways, positioning prevention of aspiration and injuries
- (h) Assess and administer emergency management of burns

Syllabus for
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

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BROAD CURRICULUM AS PER MCI GUIDELINES (OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY)

Obstetrics and Gynaecology to include family welfare and family planning.

i) GOAL:

The broad goal of the teaching of undergraduate students in Obstetrics and Gynaecology is that he/she should acquire understanding of anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology of the reproductive system and gain the ability to optimally manage common conditions affecting it.

ii) OBJECTIVES

a. KNOWLEDGE

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Outline the anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology of the reproductive system and the common conditions affecting it.
2. Detect normal pregnancy, labour puerperium and manage the problems he/she is likely to encounter therein.
3. List the leading causes of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality.
4. Understand the principles of contraception and various techniques employed, methods of medical termination of pregnancy, sterilisation and their complications.
5. Identify the use, abuse and side effects of drugs in pregnancy, pre-menopausal and post-menopausal periods.
6. Describe the national programme of maternal and child health and family welfare and their implementation at various levels.
7. Identify common gynaecological diseases and describe principles of their management.
8. State the indications, techniques and complications of surgeries like Caesarian section, laparotomy, abdominal and vaginal hysterectomy, Fothergill's operation and vacuum aspiration for M.T.P.

b. SKILLS

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Examine a pregnant woman; recognize high risk pregnancies and make appropriate referrals.
2. Conduct a normal delivery, recognize complications and provide postnatal care.
3. Resuscitate the newborn and recognize congenital anomalies.
4. Advise a couple on the use of various available contraceptive devices and assist in insertion in and removal of intra-uterine contraceptive devices.

5. Perform pelvic examination, diagnose and manage common gynaecological problems including early detection of genital malignancies.
6. Make a vaginal cytological smear, perform a post coital test and wet vaginal smear examination for *Trichomonas vaginalis*, moniliasis and gram stain for gonorrhoea.
7. Interpretation of data of investigations like biochemical, histopathological, radiological, ultrasound etc.

c. INTEGRATION:

The student should be to clinical skills with other disciplines and bring about co-ordinations of family welfare programmes for the national goal of population control.

MGM INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES, NAVI MUMBAI
CURRICULUM / SYLLABUS – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

IVth Semester:

➤ **NAME OF TOPICS**

1. Applied Anatomy of Female Genital Tract
2. Development of genital tract
3. Physiology of menstruation
4. Puberty & Menopause
5. Physiology of ovulation / conception / implantation
6. Early development of Human Embryo
7. Structure, Function and anomalies of placenta
8. Physiological changes during pregnancy / Diagnosis of pregnancy
9. Antenatal care, nutrition in pregnancy, detection of high risk pregnancy
10. Normal Labour-physiology, mechanism, clinical course, management, pain relief in labour
11. Normal puerpaeium & breast feeding
12. Examination and care of newborn
13. Contraception – Introduction & basis principles
14. Maternal mortality and morbidity, perinatal mortality and morbidity National Health, programme, Safe motherhood, reproductive and child health social obstetrics

Vth Semester: Gynaecology & Family planning – Theory

➤ **NAME OF TOPICS**

1. Development of genital tract, congenital anomalies and clinical significance, Chromosomal abnormalities and intersex. *Nice To Know*
2. Physiology of Menstruation, Menstruation abnormalities – Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Abnormal Uterine Bleeding, DUB *Desirable To Know*
3. Puberty and its disorders, Adolescent Gynaecological problems *Desirable To Know*
4. Menopause & HRT *Nice To Know*
5. Infections of genital tract, Leucorrhoea, Pruritus vulvae, Vaginitis, Cervicitis, PID, Genital TB, Sexually transmitted infections including HIV infection.
6. Benign & Malignant Lesions of Vulva *Nice To Know*

7. Radiotherapy & Chemotherapy in Gynaecology. **Desirable To Know**
8. Other Gynaecological disorders – Adenomyosis, Endometriosis
9. Genital prolapsed, Genital Tract displacement
10. Urinary disorders in Gynaecology, perineal tears, Genital Fistulae, RVF & VVF

➤ **FAMILY PLANNING**

1. Demography & populatic Dynamics
2. Contraception – Temporary methods
Permanent Methods

1. MTP Act and procedures of MTP in first & second trimester
2. Emergency contraception

VIIth Semester: Obstetrics & Newborn

➤ **NAME OF TOPICS**

1. Examination and care of new born & low birth weight babies
2. Asphyxia and neonatal resuscitation.
3. Diagnosis of early neonatal problems
4. Birth injuries, jaundice, infection
5. Anencephaly & Hydrocephalus and other Congenital Anomalies of foetus

VIIth Semester

➤ **NAME OF TOPICS**

1. Preventive Onclogy
2. Princiiples of gynaecological surgical procedures **Nice To Know**
3. Pre and post operative care in Gynaecology **Desirable To Know**
4. Ultra Sonography and Radiology in Gynaecology **Desirable To Know**
5. Endoscopy in Gynaecology **Desirable To Know**
6. Drugs and hormones in Gynaecology

7. Surgical procedures in obstetrics *Nice To Know*
8. Maternal mortality
9. Perinatal mortality
10. Recurrent pregnancy wastages *Desirable To Know*
11. High risk pregnancy
12. Rural obstetrics *Desirable To Know*
13. Drugs in pregnancy
14. Drugs in obstetric practice

IXth Semester: LCD
 Tutorial
 Revision

➤ **NAME OF TOPICS**

1. Complications in early pregnancy : Hyperemesis gravidarum / abortion / ectopic pregnancy / Gestational Trophoblastic disease
2. Obstetrical complications during pregnancy
3. Poly hydramnios, multifetal pregnancy
4. Medical disorders in pregnancy ; Anaemias, Heart disease, Hypertensive disorder, PIH and Eclampsia, Diabetes, jaundice, pulmonary disease in pregnancy.
5. Infections in pregnancy : Urinary tract diseases, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, malaria, TORCH etc. *Desirable To Know*
6. Gynaecological and surgical conditions in pregnancy. Fibroid with pregnancy, ovarian tumours, acute abdomen, genital prolapse. *Desirable To Know*
7. High risk pregnancy, preterm, labour post term pregnancy, IUGR, IUFD, pregnancy wastages, Rh incompatibility, post caesarean pregnancy.
8. Induction of labour
9. Abnormal position & presentation : Occipital posterior, Breech Transverse, Face & Brow, Compound, Cord presentation and prolapse. *Desirable To Know*
10. Abnormal labour – abnormal uterine action, CPD, Obstructed labour, Uterine rupture *Nice To Know*
11. Third stage complications – Retained placenta, PPH, Shock, Uterine inversion, Fluid Embolism *Nice To Know*
12. Puerperal Sepsis and other complications in puerperium.

13. Evaluation of Foeta Health during pregnancy and labor
14. Drugs used in obstetric practice
15. Operative procedure in Obstetrics : Caesarean section, Instrumenta Vaginal Delivery, Forceps, Vacuum *Desirable To Know*
16. Maternal Mortality and morbidity, perinaal mortality and morbidity, National programme – safe motherhood, reproductive and child health, social obstetrics

Desirable To Know

➤ **TEACHING PROGRAMME – CLINICAL POSTING**

THIRD SEMESTER – 15 Days

FOURTH SEMESTER – 15 Days

FIFTH SEMESTER – } 15 Days

SEVENTH SEMESTER – }

EIGHTH SEMESTER – } 1 Month either

NINTH SEMESTER – }

MGM INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES, NAVI MUMBAI
THIRD MBBS (PART-II) UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS PATTERN

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

PAPER I

Topics - Obstetrics including social obstetrics and newborn care

Section A :30 min. duration

Twenty eight MCQs- /2 mark each : 14 marks

- Single based response

MCQ will cover whole syllabus of Paper I

Section B & C : 2 hours duration

Section B - Three /five (SAQ)short notes -4 marks each 12 marks

Section C - Two long questions (LAQ) of 7 marks each 14marks
(will contain some preclinical/Para clinical aspects)

PAPER II :

Topics :Gynaecology, Family Welfare and Demography –

Section A :30 min. duration

Twenty eight MCQs- 1/2 mark each 14 marks

Single based response

MCQ will cover whole syllabus of Paper II

Section B & C : 2 hours duration

Section B - Three /five (SAQ)short notes -4 marks each 12marks

Section C - Two long questions (LAQ) of 7 marks each 14 marks
(will contain some preclinical/Para clinical aspects)

Approved in Bom - 35/2014, Dated 26/04/2014

Resolution No. B.3(b)

Resolution No. 3.3(b) : Resolved to post Residents / Lecturers from the Department of Paediatrics and OBGY. at Rural Health Centre on rotational basis in order to strengthen the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services at the Rural Health Centre attached with Medical College and functioning under department of Community Medicine.

Approved in Bom - 37/2014, Dated 29/07/2014

Resolution No. - B.3(b)

Resolution No. 3.3(b)

Resolved to post residents and/or lecturers from the Departments of Paediatrics and Obstetrics & Gynaecology at Rural Health Centres on rotational basis to strengthen the Maternal and Child Health services at the Rural Health Centres attached with MGM Medical College and functioning under department of Community Medicine.

To be read as: Resolved to post residents and/or lecturers from the Departments of Paediatrics and Obstetrics & Gynaecology more frequently at Rural Health Centres on rotational basis to strengthen the Maternal and Child Health services at the Rural Health Centres attached with MGM Medical College and functioning under department of Community Medicine.

Approved in Bom - 43/2015, Dated 06/11/2015

Resolution No. - 3.4(b)

Resolution No. 3.4(b): Resolved that :

- (i) Basic knowledge about laparoscopic and Hysteroscopic surgeries, Artificial Reproductive Technology, Prenatal diagnosis of congenital anomaly and PNDT act., Social obstetrics (Jananisuraksha Yojana, Role of ASHA workers etc.) be included in the OBGY. UG syllabus for the batch of Students entering into 3rd MBBS (Part-II) from February 2016 onwards. It should be covered in six lectures.
- (ii) Pelvic Dissection Workshop for PG (OBGY.) to be conducted every year in Anatomy dissection hall by Dept of OBGY. with help of Anatomy department. Timing to be finalized in consultation with Anatomy department.

Approved in Bom -43/2015, Dated 06/11/2015

Resolution No. - 4.7

Resolution No. 4.7 of BOM-43/2015:

- (a) Resolved for UG (MBBS) courses 6 examiners (3 externals and 3 internals) will be invited during practical examination. While 4 (2+2) will take practical's, 2(1+1) will be utilized for evaluation of written papers during the day. They will be rotated by the convener/senior most examiners every day.**

Approved in BOM - 45/2016, Dated 28/04/2016

Resolution No. - 3.4 (c)

Resolution No. 3.4(c): Resolved to accept revised method to calculate internal assessment marks for following subjects:

OBGY & Surgery: for the batch starting their VI semester in Feb 2017.

Theory:

	OBGY	General Surgery
VI th / VIII th Sem. & Prelim Exam.	15	20
Day to day assessment as per MCI norms	05	10
Total marks	20	30

Practical:

	OBGY	General Surgery
VI th / VIII th Sem. & Prelim Exam.	15	20
Day to day assessment as per MCI norms	05	10
Total marks	20	30

Resolution passed in BOM – 48/2017, dated 24/01/2017

Item No. 5.9: BOS (Surgery and Allied) dated 21.09.2016

b) Structured ALS/BLS course

BOM has already adopted following resolution on this matter:

Resolution No. 3.4(d) of BOM-45/2016 dt. 28/04/2016: As ALS/BLS is already included in the syllabus of MBBS/PG courses, hence there is no need to have separate structured programme.

Resolution No. 1(v) of BOM-46/2016 dt. 11/08/2016: Resolved to include 01 additional page in the Intern's log book indicating that the Students have undergone ALS/BLS training.

After deliberations on both the above resolutions, following resolution is adopted:

Resolution No. 5.9(b): It is resolved that as ALS/BLS is already a part of the syllabus of MBBS/PG courses, it is not necessary to have a separate structured programme for ALS/BLS. However looking at its importance, it becomes essential to retrain UG and PG students, therefore, it is also resolved to certify the interns and PG students during their internship and PG training respectively by incorporating a certificate of completion in the Intern's log book/PG log book indicating that the Students have undergone ALS/BLS training. This training can be imparted by Department of Emergency Medicine/Anaesthesia. This will be effective from the batch of internship during 2017 and PG batch of academic year 2015-16.

Resolution No. 1.3.10.9 of BOM-51/2017: Resolved to approve the following pattern for Internal Assessment calculation for MBBS with effective from batch entering into III/II & III/I from February 2018 onwards:

OBGY: Theory: VI: 40 marks	}	reduced to 20 marks
VII: 40 marks		
Prelim: 80 marks		
Practical: VIII: 40 marks	}	reduced to 20 marks
Prelims: 80 marks		

Resolution No. 1.3.10.13 of BOM-51/2017: Resolved to:

- i) Approve the Integrated teaching topics as mentioned below for OBGY, Surgery & ENT, with immediate effect:

OBGY: Vertical integration with department of:

1. Medicine: Heart disease and Liver disease
2. Surgery: Appendicitis, Appendicular abscess, Obstruction
3. Pediatrics: Neonatal resuscitation, Birth asphyxia, Neonatal Jaundice, APGAR score
4. Anatomy: Pelvic dissection
5. Anesthesia: Labor analgesia

Resolution No. 3.8.4 of BOM-52/2018: Resolved the following for MBBS, with effect from batch appearing in University January 2019 examination onwards:

OBGY: (Paper I & II)

- Section A: MCQs: 16×0.5 marks = 8 marks
- Section B: LAQs: 2×8 marks = 16 marks
- Section C: SAQs: 4×4 marks = 16 marks

Total = 40 Marks each paper

Resolution No. 1.3.9.7 of BOM-51/2017:

- i) Resolved that authorities must strictly monitor internship and the required skills to be gained must be recorded in the log book properly and based on the scoring, internship completion can be given after deciding the competency of the interns.
- ii) Further Teachers must help students in preparation for NEET PG exam during internship wherever possible.

Resolution No. 1.3.9.9 of BOM-51/2017: Resolved that Clinical posting during MBBS can be modified or shifted in between semesters as per needs abiding MCI norms.

Resolution No. 1.3.9.10 of BOM-51/2017: Resolved that University Examination section must provide hard copy/CD of Syllabus which is categorized in Must Know (60%), Nice to know (30%) and Desirable to know (10%) to all paper setters so that the same can be reflected in the question papers.

Resolution No. 13.21 of BOM-51/2017: Resolved to implement the Graduate/Intern Medical Outcome. **Annexure XII**



MGM INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES, NAVI MUMBAI

Graduate Attributes

Graduate attributes are the qualities, skills and understandings a university community agrees its students should develop during their time with the institution. These attributes include but go beyond the disciplinary expertise or technical knowledge that has traditionally formed the core of most university courses. They are qualities that also prepare graduates as agents of social good in an unknown future.

(Bowden *et al*, 2000)

A student graduating from MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai, should attain the following attributes:

- 1 • **Dynamic professionalism**
- 2 • **Exemplary leadership**
- 3 • **Effective communication skills**
- 4 • **Scholarly attitude**
- 5 • **Element of critical thinking**
- 6 • **Enthusiasm for research**
- 7 • **Social commitment**
- 8 • **Global competencies**

Dynamic Professionalism:

Abide by professional codes of conduct, demonstrate high personal standards of behavior, be considerate, trustworthy and honest, act with integrity. Apply effective strategies to maintain their own physical, psychological, social and spiritual well-being. Should be able to apply profession-specific knowledge, clinical skills and professional attitudes in implementation of evidence-based protocols for optimal outcome.

Exemplary leadership:

Focuses on the qualities required to effectively manage a career, as a practitioner or academician, work effectively within a system aiming at quality improvement, fostering a spirit of team-building.

Effective communication skills:

Communicates effectively and humanely with all stakeholders, their families, colleagues, through a variety of means, gathers and conveys information respectfully, in a culturally acceptable and dignified manner.

Scholarly attitude:

Demonstrates a lifelong commitment to reflective learning, strives to maintain professional competence. Committed to learn, disseminate, apply and translate knowledge.

Element of critical thinking:

Will develop a habit of inquiry, use the knowledge gained for dealing with complex situations, foster an ambience conducive for effective learning with constructive criticism, exercise critical judgement in evaluating sources of information.

Enthusiasm for research:

Develop intellectual curiosity and embark upon opportunities to develop research capabilities. Imbibe the basic principles of research methodology and engage in ethical research.

Social commitment:

Inculcate values of self-awareness, empathy, mutual respect. Understand our obligation to society and foster an ability to work in a diverse cultural setting. Understand how ones' actions can enhance the well-being of others.

Global competencies:

Team-building, communication, self-management, collaborative working, openness and respect for a range of perspectives.

Competencies for a medical graduate

Sr. No.	Competency
	General
1.	Obtaining a written and informed consent
2.	Hand washing and surgical scrubbing
3.	Universal safety precautions
4.	Infection control strategies
5.	Biomedical waste management
	Diagnosis
6.	Measurement of body temperature
7.	Measurement of pulse and blood pressure
8.	Venepuncture
9.	Management of blood samples
10.	Taking blood cultures
11.	Measurement of blood glucose
12.	Managing an ECG monitor and correct interpretation of tracing
13.	Basic respiratory function tests
14.	Urine multi dipstick test
15.	Educating patients regarding collection of mid-stream urine sample
16.	Taking nose, throat and skin swabs
17.	Assessment of nutritional status
18.	Pregnancy testing
	Treatment
19.	Administering oxygen
20.	Securing a peripheral intravenous access, setting up an infusion and use of infusion devices
21.	Use of drugs for parenteral administration
22.	Dosage and administration of Insulin and use of sliding scales
23.	Subcutaneous and intramuscular injections
24.	Blood transfusion
25.	Male and female urinary catheterization
26.	Use of local anaesthetics
27.	Skin suturing
28.	Basic wound care and dressings
29.	Educating patients regarding use of devices for inhaled medications
30.	Correct methods for safe transfer / handling of patients in context of clinical care

Prof. Dr. Siddharth P. Dubhashi
Director (Academics)

Resolution No. 3.5.9 of BOM-52/2018:

- a) BOM reiterated the earlier BOM resolution as mentioned below:

Resolution No. 1.3.7.5 of BOM-51/2017: It was resolved that

- i) In all the subjects of all courses, MCQ weightage (Section A) shall be a maximum of 20% of the total marks in each paper.
- ii) BOS will have to accordingly workout the changes in Section B & C weightage and put up in forthcoming BOS meeting.
- iii) Further University Examination section must validate the MCQ Question Bank by Faculties before giving it to question paper-setter.

- b) To be effective from:

- (i) Ist MBBS - Batch appearing in University August/September 2018 examination onwards.
- (ii) IInd MBBS - Batch appearing in University January 2019 examination onwards.
- (iii) IIIrd MBBS (Part I) and IIIrd MBBS (Part II) - Batch appearing in University January 2019 examination onwards.

Resolution No. 3.8.4 of BOM-52/2018: Resolved the following for MBBS, with effect from batch appearing in University January 2019 examination onwards:

OBGY: (Paper I & II)

- Section A: MCQs: 16x 0.5 marks = 8 marks
- Section B: LAQs: 2x 8 marks = 16 marks
- Section C: SAQs: 4x 4 marks = 16 marks

Total = 40 Marks each paper