



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Promozione della Salute, Materno-Infantile, di Medicina Interna e Specialistica di Eccellenza "G. D'Alessandro"		
ACADEMIC YEAR	2019/2020		
BACHELOR'S DEGREE (BSC)	NURSING		
INTEGRATED COURSE	INTERNAL MEDICINE, GENERAL SURGERY AND PHARMACOLOGY - INTEGRATED COURSE		
CODE	05002		
MODULES	Yes		
NUMBER OF MODULES	3		
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	MED/09, MED/18, BIO/14		
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	SORESI MAURIZIO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)	CANNIZZARO CARLA	Professore Ordinario	Univ. di PALERMO
	SORESI MAURIZIO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	BUSCEMI SALVATORE	Ricercatore a tempo determinato	Univ. di PALERMO
CREDITS	9		
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS	91705 - HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY		
MUTUALIZATION			
YEAR	2		
TERM (SEMESTER)	1° semester		
ATTENDANCE	Mandatory		
EVALUATION	Out of 30		
TEACHER OFFICE HOURS	BUSCEMI SALVATORE Monday 12:00 13:00 Stanza del Docente CANNIZZARO CARLA Thursday 11:00 13:00 Farmacologia, Edificio 11d - AOUP Paolo Giaccone, Via del Vespro 129 Palermo Friday 10:00 12:00 Farmacologia, Edificio 11d - AOUP Paolo Giaccone, Via del Vespro 129 Palermo SORESI MAURIZIO Monday 12:30 14:00 Di.Bi.M.I.S via del Vespro 141		

DOCENTE: Prof. MAURIZIO SORESI

PREREQUISITES	Basic knowledge of anatomy, physiology, biology, genetics, biochemistry.
LEARNING OUTCOMES	<p>Knowledge and understanding Acquisition of tools for the understanding of the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of the disease. Ability of using technical language of these disciplines. Knowledge of features of main internal and surgical diseases.</p> <p>Students will achieve the following objectives:</p> <p>Ability to apply knowledge and understanding</p> <p>Ability to recognize and apply the cognitive tools and the methodological approach of Internal and Surgical diseases for the scientific and rational practice of the profession. To demonstrate the ability to apply their knowledge and understanding to the main themes of medicine.</p> <p>Making judgments</p> <p>To be able to evaluate independently the results of studies developed with the aim to clarify pathogenesis and pathophysiology of diseases. To acquire enough medical knowledge to critically analyze data Communication skills</p> <p>Ability to explain easily and exhaustively the knowledge.</p> <p>Ability to communicate with colleagues, healthcare professionals, patients and their relatives.</p> <p>Ability of learning</p> <p>Ability to update scientific publications about these disciplines. Attendance to meeting, congress and seminars</p>
ASSESSMENT METHODS	Oral exam. The candidate will have to answer at least four questions posed orally, at least two for each of the three modules, covering the different parts of the program, with reference to the recommended texts. Final assessment aims to evaluate whether the student has knowledge and understanding of the topics, has acquired the skills to interpret the notions and judge independently. The evaluation is expressed using a 30-point scale. See at http://www.unipa.it/scuole/dimedicinaechirurgia
TEACHING METHODS	Frontal lectures

MODULE INTERNAL MEDICINE

Prof. MAURIZIO SORESI

SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Claudio Rugarli; Medicina Interna sistematica, Editrice Masson
Harrison..." Principi di Medicina Interna" ultima edizione.. Editore : McGraw-Hill .
Appunti dalle lezioni . Ricerche bibliografiche consigliate dal Docente

AMBIT	10313-Interdisciplinari e cliniche
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	45
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	30

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

Knowledge and understanding: The objective of the module is 'knowledge by the student of the taxonomy, epidemiology, etiopathogenesis, natural history, differential diagnosis, clinical phenomenology and the therapeutic management of the most frequent pathologies, acute and chronic character, of Internal Medicine. The student must acquire the diagnostic and prognostic clinical significance of some laboratoristic and instrumental investigations of specific performance in the management of some clinical internistic entities (EGA, Spirometry, diagnostic and therapeutic paracentesis, thoracentesis, coagulation tests, radiological diagnostics ...)

Capacity 'to apply knowledge and understanding: The student, at the end of the course, thanks to the acquisitions mentioned above, must be able to properly apply the information for a correct differential diagnosis between diseases with common signs and symptoms, indicate a conscious choice of the various diagnostic methods for diagnosis and apply the right treatment choices for proper patient management

Capacity 'to apply knowledge and understanding: The student, at the end of the course, thanks to the acquisitions mentioned above, must be able to properly apply the information for a diagnosis of major complications post-operator and management of the same

The verification will be 'done with an oral final exam

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
4	Respiratory apparatus - Dyspnea and cyanosis: clinical and pathophysiology - acute and chronic respiratory failure; - the pneumonia, bronchial asthma, chronic bronchitis and its sequelae
4	Cardiovascular Apparatus pathophysiology of the heart; primary and secondary hypertension; chronic heart failure; pulmonary embolism; acute coronary syndrome
6	Digestive Apparatus - Esophageal, gastric and duodenum diseases. Malabsorption and inflammatory bowel disease, - Acute and Chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and its complications: ascites, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis esophageal varices, hepatic encephalopathy
4	Endocrine-metabolic apparatus - Diabetes mellitus and its complications, the thyroid diseases, ipercorticosurrenalismis; obesity 'and its complications, metabolic syndrome, dyslipidemias
4	Hematology - Anemias, leukemias and lymphomas
4	Nephrology - The Glomerular-nephritis, acute and chronic renal failure, Urinary tract infections
2	Autoimmune pathology - Autoimmune concept; Systemic lupus erithematosus, rheumatoid arthritis.
2	Various - Drug induced liver injury, excessive and incorrect drug use.

**MODULE
GENERAL SURGERY**

Prof. SALVATORE BUSCEMI

SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

D'Amico - manuale di chirurgia generale. 2° edizione. Piccin - Nuova libreria

AMBIT	10311-Scienze medico - chirurgiche
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INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	45
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COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	30
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EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

Knowledge of the epidemiology, etio-pathogenesis, symptoms, prognosis and treatment of diseases which require a surgical intervention more frequently observed in clinical practice Define the role and responsibilities of the nurse in helping peri, intra and post -operatoria.

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
4	Calculus of the gallbladder and its complicationso
2	hernia diseases
4	Digestive hemorrhage
4	Colon, Rectal and anus cancer
4	esophageal, gastric and duodenal diseases
4	Acute Abdominal pain
4	Vital parameters and postoperative care
4	surgical site infection; wound treatment

MODULE PHARMACOLOGY

Prof.ssa CARLA CANNIZZARO

SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Manual of the Pharmacological Basis of THERAPEUTICS. Goodman & Gilman's. Ed. Mc Graw Hill
Fumagalli, Clementi Farmacologia Generale e Molecolare, UTET

AMBIT	10305-Primo soccorso
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INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	45
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COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	30
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EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

The course in Pharmacology aims at stimulating the interest towards the mechanisms of action, therapeutic indications, adverse drug reactions and interaction of the diverse classes of medications that will be used by the Students in Nursing. The learning process will be implemented by curiosity, commitment and critical approach. The acquisition of a dynamic knowledge of the main molecules already in use and of the new and effective therapeutic strategies will be achieved by active participation to the lessons and will be certified through the final evaluation by the examining Commission

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
2	Introduction to general pharmacology. Anatomical-physio-pathological references. Cellular bases of pharmacokinetics. Absorption and routes of drug administration. Distribution and elimination of drugs. Drug metabolism. Control of plasma drug concentration. Drug interactions. Pharmacogenetics.
2	Pharmacodynamics. Drug-receptor interactions and quantitative drug response. Receptors and modulation of receptor responses. Mechanisms of tolerance and drug dependence. Channel receptors. G protein-coupled receptors. Regulation of intracellular calcium homeostasis. Receptors for growth factors. Cytokines: receptors and functions. Intracellular receptors. Ionic channels (sodium, calcium and potassium channels). Pumps and carriers. Neurotransporters.
4	The Central Nervous System. Synapses and the secretion of neurotransmitters. Catecholaminergic, cholinergic, serotonergic, histaminergic, gabaergic transmissions. Neurotransmission mediated by excitatory amino acids. The opioidergic system. Cannabinoids. Neuropeptides of endocrine relevance. Pharmacology of nitric oxide. Arachidonic acid cascade.
6	Drugs active on the Central Nervous System. Sedative Hypnotics and Alcohols (Benzodiazepines, Barbiturates, Ethanol). Opioid analgesics. General anesthetics. Local anesthetics (Esters, Amides, Ethers, Ketones).
6	Active drugs on the cardiovascular system: Antianginal (Nitro-derivates, Beta-Blockers, Calcium-Antagonists); Antiarrhythmics (Sodium Channel Blockers, Beta-Blockers, Calcium Channel Blockers); Treatment of Heart Failure (Digitalis Glucosides, Dopaminergic and Beta-Adrenergic Agonists, Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors) Antihypertensive Drugs (ACE inhibitors, Angiotensin II Antagonists, Nitroderivatives, Vasodilators, Loop Diuretics, Beta-blockers Calcium Antagonists, Sartans). Pharmacology of haemostatic disorders.
6	Autocoid drugs and mediators of inflammation: Histamine and Bradykinin, Eicosanoids, Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs). Metabolism active drugs: Antidiabetic, Hyperglycemic agents Statins. Gout therapy, obesity and eating disorders. Bone Metabolism Drugs active on the digestive tract: Treatment of peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux. Antidiarrhoeals. Antiemetic with central and peripheral activity.
4	Chemoantibiotic therapy: Betalactamine. Macrolides, Ketolides, Lincosamides, Streptogramins and Oxazolidones. Aminoglycoside, Chloramphenicol and Tetracycline. Sulfonamides, Diaminopirimidine and Quinolones. Antimycobacterial drugs, Antivirals, Antifungals, Antiprotozoans, Anthelmintics