Learning Objectives for Rotations in Thoracic Surgery
Year 3 Basic Clerkship

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. The student should be able to recognize particular pathophysiological complexes which result in premature or earlier death if surgical intervention is withheld, e.g. ca of one lung.

2. The student should be able to recognize symptom complexes which indicate progression of severity of lesions to high risk status, and which require early or emergency surgical intervention.

3. The student should be developing the habit of comparing risks of a condition, quality of life and symptom control with and without surgical intervention.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

A. Spontaneous Pneumothorax, Pleural Effusion, Atelectasis

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

1. Describe the physical findings of each of these conditions and be able to differentiate between them.
2. Identify and describe the risks of tension pneumothorax.

B. Carcinoma of the Lung

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

1. Describe the epidemiology of bronchoepigenic carcinoma.
2. Develop a differential diagnosis of a coin lesion on chest x-ray and develop an algorithm for the evaluation of such a lesion.
4. Describe the principles of management of advanced disease, outline the aims of palliation, be aware of situations when no treatment is indicated, know how to manage pain, and know how to manage recurring pleural effusions.
C. Esophageal Obstruction

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

1. List the symptoms and signs of esophageal obstruction and be able to develop a differential diagnosis.
2. Describe the complications of esophageal reflux.

D. Thoracic Trauma

The student should be able to describe the clinical manifestations of:

1. traumatic pneumothorax
2. rib fracture
3. flail chest
4. lung contusion
5. myocardial contusion
6. ruptured bronchus
7. ruptured diaphragm
8. ruptured aorta
9. haemothorax