



Learning Objectives for Undergraduate Rotations in Thoracic Surgery Year 3 Clerkship

- Describe an appropriate investigative and treatment plan for a 40-year-old man who presents with recalcitrant 'heartburn'
- Define Barrett's esophagus and its significance
- Discuss and differentiate adenocarcinoma of the esophagus and squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus
- List the appropriate investigative steps in a 40-year-old man who presents with obstructive dysphagia
- Discuss, in general terms, the surgical and radiation treatments available for esophageal carcinoma and how staging affects treatment plans
- Describe the epidemiology of and prevention strategies for bronchogenic carcinoma
- Discuss the various clinical presentations of lung cancer
- Identify a solitary pulmonary lesion (e.g., coin lesion) on chest radiography and formulate a differential diagnosis and investigative plan for the lesion
- Describe how the TNM staging system pertains to lung cancers
- Identify normal chest anatomy, key abnormalities and mediastinal compartments on radiography and CT
- Formulate a differential diagnosis of a mediastinal mass
- Define empyema and pleural effusion and describe their underlying pathophysiology
- Propose a differential diagnosis and investigative plan and management options for a patient presenting with pleural fluid collections
- Discuss the presentation and urgent management of spontaneous pneumothorax