

PROPOSAL FOR POST-DOCTORAL CERTIFICATE COURSE (PDCC) IN HEPATOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL GASTROENTEROLOGY

KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW

GENERAL OBJECTIVE:

Hepatology, or hepatobiliary medicine, encompasses the study of the liver, pancreas, and biliary tree, while proctology encompasses the fields of anus and rectum diseases. Hepatologists specialize in the study of the liver. The hepatologist will diagnose, treat and care for patients who have disorders of their liver, gallbladder or bile ducts. Common disorder in hepatology includes, Autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, Viral hepatitis, Alcoholic hepatitis, Alcoholic Liver Disease, Metabolic disorders, Primary biliary cirrhosis, Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis, Benign and malignant liver tumors. The most serious hepatobiliary diseases associated with UC are primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) and autoimmune hepatitis. The presentation and severity of these manifestations are generally independent of the activity of colitis and often do not appear to be affected by medical management of UC or by colectomy. PSC occurs in 3.5% of children and adolescents with UC, although with long-term follow-up into adulthood rates as high as 9.8% have been described. Autoimmune hepatitis is seen in less than 1%. Either may be present at the time of, or even precede, the initial diagnosis of UC, or may develop during the course of the illness. India is in intermediate zone of pathogenesis of hepatitis B (2-5%), and India is having around 40 million hepatitis B virus (HBV) carriers. Population prevalence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in India is 1%. Prevalence study among blood donors may reflect population prevalence. Hemodialysis increases the possibility of blood borne viral infection.

All fellows participate in clinical care, basic research and, thus the program goal is to afford the fellow an opportunity to explore a future career with either an investigative/teaching, clinical focus, clinical research and or both.

Patient Care:

- Develop the clinical skills necessary to identify and evaluate patients with gastrointestinal, pancreatic and liver diseases.
- Become proficient in the management of gastrointestinal and liver diseases encountered in hospitalized patients and outpatients.


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- Gain competence in a variety of procedures including diagnostic and therapeutic endoscopy, colonoscopy, biopsies (mucosal and liver), dilation, Capsule endoscopy, ph-metry, and motility studies. In addition, all fellows will be exposed to endoscopic ultrasound and ERCP.

Medical Knowledge:

- Gain an understanding of the anatomy, physiology and pathology of gastrointestinal and liver diseases.
- Acquire a knowledge base for gastrointestinal and hepatology regarding the natural history, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the major diseases.
- Acquire a detailed fund of knowledge of the various classes of drugs used in gastroenterology including sedation and sedative pharmacology.
- Understand the importance of nutrition, malnutrition and enteral and parenteral feeding, including the indications and ramifications of feeding tubes.
- Adopt a critical approach to the literature pertaining to gastroenterology and hepatology and demonstrated in **Journal Club reviews**.

Practice Based Learning:

- Learning and improvement that involves the investigation and evaluation of care for their patients, the appraisal and assimilation of scientific evidence, and improvements in patient care.
- Adopt a critical approach to the literature pertaining to gastroenterology and hepatology and demonstrated in **Journal Club reviews**.

Professionalism:

- Incorporate humanistic health care and patient values at all times.
- Commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to patients of diverse backgrounds.

Systems Based Practice:

- An awareness of and a responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care as well as the ability to call effectively on other resources in the system to provide optimal health care.

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- Integrate health promotion and cultural, socioeconomic, ethical, occupational, environmental and behavioural issues with medical care.

Facilities available at Departments:

1. Outdoor: Our department has specialized outdoor clinic for hepatobiliary disorders.
2. Indoor: We have indoor, which are full of patients with hepatology disorders.
3. Endoscopy lab: Our endoscopy lab is performing all the routine diagnostic as well as therapeutic procedures.
4. ERCP Lab: Our ERCP lab is also performing all the routine diagnostic as well as therapeutic procedures.

Post-Doctoral certificate course (PDCC) in Hepatology:

Course duration: One Years.

Maximum no. of candidate to be admitted/year: 01. (One)

Eligibility: M.D. Medicine, DNB in Medicine and or MD Paediatrics.

Selection: The posts will be advertised. Interested candidates will have to take a written MCQ test followed by interview. MCQ questions will be in Medicine and Hepatobiliary sciences.

Accommodation: The accommodation will be the same as decided by the University.

Leave: Same rule as for Senior Residents will apply.

Course structure & contents:

The candidate would participate in all teaching activities both intradepartmental as well as interdepartmental like:

1. Admission rounds
2. Clinico-pathological conferences
3. Mortality meetings
4. Ward rounds
5. Journal Clubs
6. Seminar

Subby

Syllabus:

- Anatomy and Developmental Anomalies of the Liver
- Liver Physiology and Metabolic Function
- Inherited Metabolic Disorders of the Liver
- Hepatic fibrosis mechanism and assessment
- Hereditary Hemochromatosis
- Biochemical Liver Tests
- Viral Hepatitis
- Liver abscess and Bacterial, Parasitic, Fungal and Granulomatous Liver Disease
- Wilson Disease
- Vascular Disease of the Liver
- Alcoholic Liver Disease
- Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) and Fatty Liver (Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic)
- Liver Disease caused by Drugs, Anesthetics, and Toxins
- Pregnancy-Related Hepatic and Gastrointestinal Disorders
- Autoimmune Hepatitis
- Hepatic Tumors and Cysts
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Portal Hypertension and Gastrointestinal Bleeding
- Ascites and Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis
- Systemic Complications of Liver Disease
- Hepatic Manifestations of Systemic Disease and Other Disorders of the Liver
- Pre – operative evaluation of patient with liver disease.
- Renal complication of liver disease and the hepatorenal syndrome.
- Pulmonary manifestations of liver disease.
- Hepatic encephalopathy.
- Acute liver failure.
- Acute on chronic liver failure.
- Malnutrition and liver disease.

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- Liver Transplantation
- Anatomy, Anomalies and Pediatric Disorders of the GI Tract
- Motility and Dysmotility of the Biliary Tract and Sphincter of the Oddi
- Bile Secretion and the Enterohepatic Circulation of Bile Acids
- Gallstone Disease and its Complications
- Surgical Management of Gallstone Disease and Postoperative Complications
- Nonsurgical Management of Gallstone Disease
- Acute Acalculous Cholecystitis, Adenomyomatosis, Cholesterolosis, and Polyps of the Gallbladder
- Sclerosing Cholangitis and Recurrent Pyogenic Cholangitis
- Tumors of the Gallbladder, Bile Ducts, and Ampulla
- Endoscopic and Radiologic Treatment of Biliary Disease

General component of the Training During Fellowship Period:

- 1- Trainees must appreciate the need of relationship of trust between the profession and the society. A good doctor should be able to have effective communication, ethical practice, honesty, transparency and concerns about the patient safety. Effective communication skills with patients, families and colleagues and co-operation and collaboration with colleagues to achieve quality care. Ethical and legal decision skills and minimizing medication and procedural errors.
- 2- Trainee should be able to appropriately manage infections and risk factors for infection at an institutional level including prevention of hospital acquired infections and cross infections.
- 3- Trainees will develop communication skills so that they communicate effectively and sensitivity with patients, relatives, carers and professional colleagues in different situations.
- 5- Trainee should be able to play a leadership role and work with colleagues to plan, develop services and improve care and services delivery. He should understand the importance of good communication in terms and the role of human interactions on effectiveness and patient safety.
- 6- Trainee should be able to develop skills in personal/professional development, teaching, educational supervision and research methodology, valid statistical analysis, writing and publishing papers.

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7- Standards of care to be able consistently and effectively assess and treat patient problems.

8- Trainees should be able to initiate management of patients presenting as emergencies and to appropriately communication the diagnosis and prognosis. He should be able to make a quick differential diagnosis and ask relevant investigations and treat or refer as appropriate.

Administrative Activities during Fellowship Period:

- 1- Communicate effectively with patients and their families regarding their problem and its solution, counsel family members regarding the problem.
- 2- Develop the skills for teaching hepatobiliary science.
- 3- Be a team leader in multidisciplinary management of hepatobiliary disorders.

FINAL ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT FOR AWARDED THE FELLOWSHIP:

Final examination will comprise of:

Theory paper three- 2 hours each

- 1- Basic science in hepatic disorders
- 2- Clinics in hepatology
- 3- Recent advances in hepatology

Practical examination

- 1- One long case
- 2- Two short case
- 3- Practical viva voce/spots

Examiners: One internal and one external examiner (Hepatology)

On satisfactory completion of the course, the student will get **Post-Doctoral certificate course (PDCC) in Hepatology** at the Dept. of Medical Gastroenterology of King George's Medical University.

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