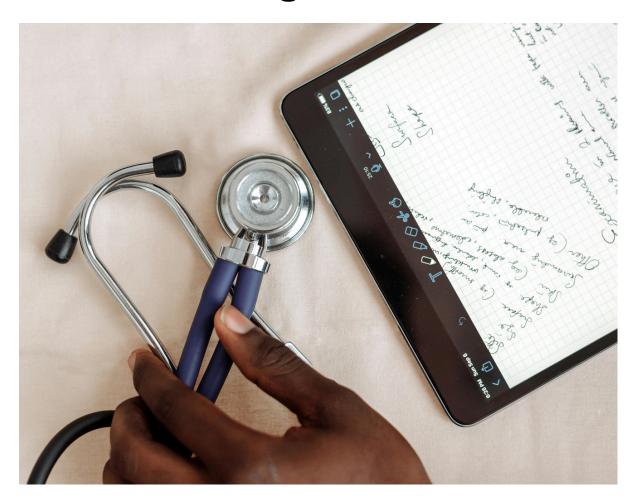
Syllabus for MD (Anatomy) Programme





Atal Medical & Research University

A state University established by the Govt of H.P



Atal Medical & Research University, H.P.

(A State Govt. University)

(SLBS Govt. Medical College & Hospital Campus, Ner Chowk, Mandi, H.P.)

Minutes of meeting of PG Board of Studies (Anatomy) held on

20th May, 2023 in Conference Hall, AMRU at 11:00 AM

A meeting of PG Board of Studies (Anatomy) was held on 20th May, 2023 at 11:00 AM at Conference Hall, AMRU under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anju Partap, Professor & HOD, Anatomy, IGMC, Shimla.

Following members attended the meeting:

- 1. Dr. Anju Partap, Professor & HOD, Anatomy, IGMC, Shimla -cum-Chairperson.
- Dr. Randhir Singh Chauhan, (External Expert), Professor and HOD Anatomy, Maharishi Markandeshwar Medical College and Hospital Kumarhatti, Solan nominated by the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor -cum-Member (through video conference)
- 3. Dr. Vishal Kalia, Professor, Dept. of Anatomy, Dr. RPGMC, Tanda-cum-Member.
- Dr. Kavita Negi, Associate Professor (Regular) and Professor (Designated), Dept. of Anatomy, IGMC, Shimla -cum-Member.
- 5. Dr. Vanita Sharma, Assistant Professor, IGMC Shimla-cum-Member.

The meeting started with the Chairperson welcoming the members.

The following decisions were taken:

- Syllabus of MD Anatomy recommended by NMC was discussed, few suggestions of members were added and final draft was approved.
- Distribution of syllabus for all the four papers of MD Anatomy annual examination was discussed & accepted with few additions.
- 3. Details of pattern of question for all four theory papers was discussed & approved by consensus.
- Details of marks distribution of theory as well as practical examination was discussed and approved.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Dr. Anju Parap,

Professor & HOD, Anatomy,

IGMC, Shimla.

Dr. Vishal Kalia,

Professor, Dept. of Anatomy,

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Dr. RPGMC, Tanda.

Dr. Vanita Sharma,

Assistant Professor,

Dept. of Anatomy, IGMC, Shimla.

Dr. Randhir Sigh Chauhan, (External Expert), Professor & HOD Anatomy,

MMMC&H Kumarhatti, Solan

Dr. Kavita Negi,

Associate Professor (Regular) and Prof. (Designated), Dept. of Anatomy, IGMC, Shimla.

SYLLABUS FOR POSTGRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR MD IN HUMAN ANATOMY

SYLLABUS

A postgraduate student, after three years of training in M.D. (Human Anatomy) should have acquired knowledge in the following aspects of anatomy:

A: Cognitive domain:

Section - 1

Gross anatomy

Gross Anatomy of the entire body including general anatomy, upper limb, lower limb, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, perineum, head and neck, brain and spinal cord and osteology, cross sectional anatomy and embalming procedures.

Section - 2

Developmental anatomy/embryology

- General embryology: gametogenesis, fertilization, implantation and placenta, early human embryonic development.
- Systemic embryology: development of organ systems and associated common congenital abnormalities with teratogenesis.
- Anatomical basis of congenital anomalies.

Section - 3

Histology and histochemistry

Cell Biology

- Cytoplasm cytoplasmic matrix, cell membrane, cell organelles, cytoskeleton, cell inclusions, cilia and flagella.
- Nucleus nuclear envelope, nuclear matrix. DNA and other components of chromatin, protein synthesis, nucleolus, nuclear changes indicating cell death.

• Cell cycle - mitosis, meiosis, cell renewal.

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• Cellular differentiation and proliferation.

Microscopic structure of the body

- Principles of light, transmission and scanning, electron, fluorescent, confocal and virtual microscopy.
- The systems/organs of the body Cellular organization, light and electron microscopic features, structure function correlations, and cellular organization.
- Various histo-techniques and museum preparation techniques.

Section - 4

Neuroanatomy

Brain and its environment, Development of the nervous system, Neuron and Neuroglia,
Somatic sensory system, Olfactory and optic pathways, Cochleo-vestibular and
gustatory pathways, Motor pathways, Central autonomic pathways, Hypothalamohypophyseal system, Limbic system, Basal ganglia, Reticular system, Ventricular
system of brain, study of cross sectional anatomy of the brain and spinal cord and its
applied_anatomy.

Section - 5

Genetics

- Human Chromosomes Structure, number and classification, methods of chromosome preparation and banding patterns. Chromosome abnormalities, Autosomal and Sex chromosomal abnormalities syndromes, Molecular and Cytogenetics.
- Single gene pattern inheritance: Autosomal and Sex chromosomal pattern of inheritance, Intermediate pattern and multiple alleles, Mutations, Non-Mendelian inheritance, Mitochondrial inheritance, Genome imprinting, parental disomy.
- Multifactorial pattern of inheritance: Criteria for multifactorial inheritance, Teratology,
 Structure gene, Molecular Screening, Cancer Genetics Haematological malignancies,
 Pharmacogenetics.
- Reproduction Genetics Male and Female Infertility, Abortuses, Assisted reproduction,
 Preimplantation genetics, Prenatal diagnosis, Genetic Counseling and Ethics of Genetics.
- Principles of Gene therapy and its applied knowledge.

Section - 6

Immunology

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- Immune system and the cell types involved in defense mechanisms of the body. Gross features, cytoarchitecture, functions, development and histogenesis of various primary and secondary lymphoid organs in the body.
- Biological and clinical significance of the major histocompatibility complex of man including its role in transplantation, disease susceptibility/resistance and genetic control of the immune response.
- Various techniques employed in cellular immunology and histocompatibility testing.
- ☐ Principles of Molecular hybridization and PCR technology in immunology research particularly mechanism of antigen presentation, structural and functional relevance of the T cell receptor, genetic control of the immune response, molecular basis of susceptibility to disease.

Section - 7

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Applied anatomy and recent advances

- Clinical correlations of structure and functions of the human body. Anatomical basis and explanations for clinical problems.
- Applications of knowledge of development, structural (microscopy), neuro-anatomy to comprehend deviations from normal.
- Recent advances in medical sciences which facilitate comprehension of structure function correlations and applications in clinical problem solving.
- Collection, maintenance and application of stem cells, cryobanking and principles of organ donation from recently procured.

Section - 8

Surface Marking and Radiology

Surface marking of all regions of the body. Interpretation of normal radiographs of the body including special contrast procedures including barium studies, cholecystography, pyelography, and salpingography. Normal CT Scan, MRI and ultrasonography.

Section - 9

Anthropology and Comparative Anatomy

- Different anthropological traits, Identification and use of Anthropological instruments.
- Outline of comparative anatomy of the whole body and basic human evolution.

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Forensic Medicine

 Identification of human bones from their remains and determination of sex, age, and height, for medico legal application of Anatomy.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES

At the end of the course, the student should have acquired competencies with following predominant domains:

A. Predominant in Cognitive domain:

- 1. Describe gross anatomy of the entire body (including upper limb, lower limb, thorax, abdomen, head & neck and brain).
- Explain the normal disposition of gross structure, and their interrelationship in the human body. She / He should be able to analyze the integrated functions of organs systems and locate the site of gross lesions according to deficits encountered.
- Describe the process of gametogenesis, fertilization, implantation and placenta formation in early human embryonic development along with its variation and applied anatomy.
- 4. Demonstrate knowledge about the sequential development of organs and systems along with their clinical anatomy, recognize critical stages of development and effects of common teratogens, genetic mutations and environmental hazards. She / He should be able to explain developmental basis of variations and congenital anomalies.
- 5. Explain the principles of light, transmission and scanning, compound, electron, fluorescent and virtual microscopy.
- Describe the microscopic structure of various tissues & organs and correlate structure
 with functions as a prerequisite for understanding the altered state in various disease
 processes.
- 7. Demonstrate knowledge about cell and its components, cell cycle, cellular differentiation and proliferation.
- 8. Describe structure, number, classification, abnormalities and syndromes related to human chromosomes.
- 9. Describe important procedures in cytogenetics and molecular genetics with its application.
- 10. Demonstrate knowledge about single gene pattern inheritance, intermediate pattern and

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- multiple alleles, mutations, non-Mendelian inheritance, mitochondrial inheritance, genome imprinting and parental disomy.
- 11. Describe multifactorial pattern of inheritance, teratology, structure gene, molecular screening, cancer genetics and pharmacogenetics.
- 12. Explain the concept of reproduction genetics, infertility, assisted reproduction, prenatal diagnosis, genetic counseling and ethics in genetics.
- 13. Explain principles of gene therapy and its applied knowledge.
- 14. Describe the immune system and cell types involved in defense mechanisms of the body. Explain the gross features, cytoarchitecture, function, development and histogenesis of various primary and secondary lymphoid organs in the body.
- 15. Demonstrate knowledge about common techniques employed in cellular immunology and histocompatibility testing.
- 16. Demonstrate application of knowledge of structure & development of tissue-organ system to comprehend deviations from normal.
- 17. Demonstrate knowledge about recent advances in medical sciences which facilitate comprehension of structure function correlations and applications in clinical problem solving.
- 18. Explain collection, maintenance and application of stem cells, cryobanking and principles of organ donation from recently dead bodies.
- 19. Demonstrate knowledge about surface marking of all regions of the body.
- 20. Able to interpret various radiographs of the body, normal CT scan, ultrasound and MRI.
- 21. Demonstrate knowledge about different anthropological traits and use of related instruments.
- 22. Demonstrate knowledge about outline of comparative anatomy of whole body and basic human evolution.
- 23. Demonstrate knowledge about identification of human bones, determination of sex, age and height for medico legal application of anatomy.

B. Predominant in Affective domain

- 1. Demonstrate self-awareness and personal development in routine conduct (*Self-awareness*).
- 2. Communicate effectively with peers, students and teachers in various teaching-learning activities (*Communication*).

3. Demonstrate -

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a. Due respect in handling human body parts & cadavers during dissection (Ethics

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- b. Humane touch while demonstrating living surface marking in subject/patient (Ethics & Professionalism).
- 4. Acquire the capacity of not letting his/her personal beliefs, prejudices and limitations come in the way of duty.
- 5. Appreciate the issues of equity and social accountability while exposing students to early clinical exposure (*Equity and social accountability*).
- 6. Ability to communicate with the registered body donors and family of donors.

C. Predominant in Psychomotor domain

- 1. Identify, dissect, locate and demonstrate surface marking of clinically important structures in the cadaver and correlate it with living anatomy.
- 2. Acquire mastery in dissection skills, embalming, tissue preparation, staining and museum preparation.
- 3. Locate and identify clinically relevant structures in dissected cadavers.
- 4. Locate and identify cells and tissues under the microscope.
- Identify the anatomical structures visualized by imaging techniques, specifically radiographs, computerized tomography (CT) scans, MRI and ultrasonography in normal individuals.
- 6. Demonstrate various movements at the important joints and actions of various groups of muscles in the human body.
- 7. Demonstrate anatomical basis of common clinical procedures expected to be performed by a basic medical doctor.
- 8. Demonstrate different methods of teaching-learning and make presentations of the subject topics and research outputs.

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Specific practice-based competencies:

45%

Name/Description of practice-based competencies

1. Gross anatomy:

- 1.1 Procurement, Embalming and Preservation of human cadavers
- 1.2 Preparation of tanks for preserving bodies
- 1.3 Dissection of cadaver
- 1.4 Window dissection of important regions
- 1.5 Preparation of specimens for museum with display
 - a) soft parts
 - b) Hard Parts
 - c) models
 - d) charts
- 1.6 Preparation and preservation of human bones / skeleton as assigned by the faculty
- 1.7 Gross anatomy file in which labelled diagrams of important structures of upper limb, lower limb, thorax, abdomen, head & neck and brain should be drawn.

2. Histology

- 2.1 Preparation of common fixatives for embalming fluid, 10% formalin, Bouin's fluid etc.
- 2.2 Making paraffin blocks and section cutting and mounting.
- 2.3 Preparation of staining set for H and E staining and staining paraffinsections with the stain.
- 2.4 Making celloidin, araldite, gelatin blocks and their section cutting.
- 2.5 Processing hard tissues, decalcification of bones, block making and sectioning, preparation of ground sections of calcified bones.
- 2.6 Frozen section cutting on freezing microtome and cryostat.
- 2.7 Honing and stropping of microtome knives, including sharpening byautomatic knife sharpener.
- 2.8 Histology file in which LM pictures of all the organs and tissues of the body should be drawn and a small description of salient features written

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3. Histochemical Methods

Practical classes for staining of glycogen, mucopolysaccharides, alkaline phosphatase, acid phosphatase and calcium

4. Cytogenetics

- 4.1 Preparation of media, different solutions, stains etc.
- 4.2 Preparation of buccal smear for sex chromatin
- 4.3 Human chromosome preparation from peripheral blood and karyotyping.
- 4.4 Banding techniques (G and C)
- 4.5 Making of Pedigree charts for study of patterns of inheritance.
- 4.6 Chromosomal analysis.

5. Neuroanatomy

- 5.1 Dissection of brain and spinal cord for teaching and learning purpose
- 5.2 Preparation of brain and spinal cord macroscopic and microscopicsections and identification of different parts in them.
- 5.3 Discussions on clinical problems related to neurological disorders and anatomical explanation for the same.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The **Goal** of MD Anatomy is to train a doctor to become a competent teacher and researcher in Anatomy who has acquired competence / skills in:

- 1. contemporary advances and developments in the field of Anatomy.
- 2. *competencies* pertaining to the subject of Anatomy that are required to be practiced at all levels of the health system.
- 3. educating medical and paramedical professionals.

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- 4. *effectively communicating* with the students and colleagues from various medical and paramedical fields.
- 5. integrating anatomy with other disciplines as and when needed.
- 6. being good teacher capable of innovations in teaching methodology.
- 7. being effective leader of the team engaged in teaching and research.

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After completing the three year course in MD in Human Anatomy, the student should have achieved competence in the following:

1. Knowledge of Anatomy

1.1 Acquire competencies in gross anatomy, surface anatomy, neuroanatomy, embryology, genetics, histology, radiological anatomy, applied aspects and recent advances of the above mentioned branches of anatomy to clinical practice. These are given in detail in subsequent sections.

2. Practical and Procedural skills

2.1 Acquire mastery in dissection skills, embalming, tissue processing, staining and museum preparation / techniques, bone procurement and its tissue preparation.

3. Acquire training skills in Research Methodology

- 3.1 Acquire skills in teaching, research methodology, epidemiology & basic information technology.
- 3.2 Acquire knowledge in the basic aspects of Biostatistics and research methodology.
- 3.3 Has knowledge to plan the protocol of a thesis, carry out review of literature, execution of research projects and preparation of reports.
- 3.4 Has ability to use computer applications, Microsoft office (Microsoft word, excel, power point), Internet, Searching scientific databases (e.g. PubMed, Medline, Cochrane reviews).
- 3.5 Acquire skills in paper & poster preparation, writing research papers and thesis.

4. Professionalism, attitude and communication skills:

- 4.1 Develop work ethics and empathetic behavior with students and colleagues.
- 4.2 Acquire capacity of not letting his/her personal beliefs, prejudices, and limitations come in the way of duty.
- 4.3 Acquire attitude and communication skills to interact with colleagues, teachers, and students, body donors and family members of the donors

5. Teaching Anatomy

- 5.1 Acquire skills in teaching undergraduate students, (Lecture, Small Group Discussion, SDL, assessment and feedback.
- 5.2 Making power point presentation of subject topics.

6. Problem solving: The post graduate students should be able to demonstrate the ability

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- 6.1 Identify applied implications of the knowledge of anatomy and discuss information relevant to the problem, using consultation, texts, archival literature and electronic media.
- 6.2 Correlate the clinical conditions to the anatomical / embryological / hereditary factors and explain anatomical basis of diseases.
- 6.3 Evaluate scientific/ clinical information and critically analyze conflicting data and hypotheses.
- 6.4 Prepare Scenario-based MCQs.

Departmental Resources:

It is mandatory for the Department of Anatomy to develop at least three of the following laboratories, in addition to the other facilities. The laboratory should be involved in active research in at least one well defined field.

- 1. Histology
- 2. Immunology
- Electron microscopy / Fluorescence microscopy / confocal and other forms of microscopy laboratories
- 4. Developmental anatomy
- 5. Anthropometry
- 6. Neuroanatomy
- 7. Cytogenetics
- 8. Imaging technique for Radiological Anatomy

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS:

General Principles

Acquisition of competencies being the keystone of doctoral medical education, such training should be skills oriented. Learning in the program, essentially autonomous and self-directed, and emanating from academic and clinical work, shall also include assisted learning. The formal sessions are meant to supplement this core effort.

All students joining the postgraduate (PG) courses shall work as full-time (junior) residents during the period of training, attending not less than 80% of the training activity during the calendar year, and participating in all assignments and facets of the educational process. They shall maintain a log book for recording the training they have undergone, and details of the procedures done during laboratory and clinical postings in real time.

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Teaching-Learning methods

This should include a judicious mix of demonstrations of dissections, symposia, journal clubs, seminars, small group discussion, case-based learning, simulation-based teaching, self-directed learning, integrated learning, interdepartmental meetings and any other collaborative activity with the allied departments. Methods with exposure to the applied aspects of the subject should also be used. The suggested examples of teaching-learning methods are given below but are not limited to these.

- A. Lectures: Didactic lectures should be used sparingly. A minimum of 10 lectures per year is suggested. All postgraduate trainees will be required to attend these lectures. Some examples of topics which can be covered in lecture are:
 - 1. Topics in gross, surface and cross sectional anatomy, microanatomy, embryology, neuroanatomy, histochemistry, and genetics.
 - Recent advances in microanatomy, embryology, neuroanatomy, histochemistry, and genetics.
 - 3. Research methodology and biostatistics.
 - 4. Salient features of Undergraduate/Postgraduate medical curriculum.
 - 5. Teaching and assessment methodology.

Topic numbers 3, 4, 5 can be done during research methodology/biostatistics and medical education workshops in the institute.

B. Journal club: Minimum of once in 1-2 weeks is suggested.

Topics will include presentation and critical appraisal of original research papers published in peer reviewed indexed journals. The presenter(s) shall be assessed by faculty and grades recorded in the logbook.

C. Student Seminar: Minimum of once every 1-2 weeks is suggested.

Important topics should be selected and allotted for in-depth study by a postgraduate student. A teacher should be allocated for each seminar as faculty moderator to help the student prepare the topic well. It should aim at comprehensive evidence-based review of the topic. The student should be graded by the faculty and peers.

D. Student Symposium: Minimum of once every 3 months.

A broad topic of significance should be selected, and each part shall be dealt by one postgraduate student. A teacher moderator should be allocated for each symposium and moderator should track the growth of students. The symposium should aim at an evidence-based exhaustive review of the topic. All participating postgraduates should be graded by the faculty and peers.

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E. Laboratory work: Minimum - once every 1-2 weeks.

Laboratory work/ Skills lab teaching should be coordinated and guided by faculty from the department. Various methods like DOAP (Demonstrate, Observe, Assist, Perform), simulations in skill lab, and case-based discussions etc. are to be used. Faculty from the department should participate in moderating the teaching-learning sessions. Hands-on experience on various techniques and procedures in microanatomy, histochemistry, genetics, embalming & preparation of museum specimens should be acquired.

F. Interdepartmental colloquium

Faculty and students must attend monthly meetings between the main Department and other department/s on topics of current/common interest.

G. a. Rotational clinical / community / institutional postings

Depending on local institutional policy and the subject specialty needs, postgraduate trainees may be posted in relevant departments/ units/ institutions. The aim would be to acquire more in-depth knowledge as applicable to the concerned specialty. Postings would be rotated between various units/departments and details to be included in the specialty-based Guidelines.

The postings schedule with duration is given below:

Surgery -2 weeksRadiology -2 weeks

• Pathology -2 weeks

• ENT -1 week

Ophthalmology -1 week

• Obstetrics & Gynecology -1 week

• Pediatrics -1week

Medical Education Unit
 -1 week (Optional & can be done in common with other department PGs)

Every posting should have its defined learning objectives. It is recommended that the departments draw up objectives and guidelines for every posting offered in conjunction with the collaborating department/s or unit/s. This will ensure that students acquire expected competencies and are not considered as an additional helping hand for the department / unit in which they are posted. The PG student must be tagged along with those of other relevant departments for bedside case discussion/basic science exercises as needed, under the guidance of an assigned faculty.

G b. Posting under "District Residency Programme" (DRP):

All postgraduate students pursuing MS/MS in broad specialities in all Medical

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Colleges/Institutions shall undergo a compulsory rotation of three months in District Hospitals/District Health System as a part of the course curriculum, as per the Postgraduate Medical Education (Amendment) Regulations (2020). Such rotation shall take place in the 3rd or 4th or 5th semester of the Postgraduate programme and the rotation shall be termed as "District Residency Programme" and the PG medical student undergoing training shall be termed as "District Resident".

H. Teaching research skills

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Writing a thesis should be used for inculcating research knowledge and skills. All postgraduate students shall conduct a research project of sufficient depth to be presented to the University as a postgraduate thesis (if so mandated) under the supervision of an eligible faculty member of the department as guide and one or more co-guides who may be from the same or other departments.

In addition to the thesis project, every postgraduate trainee shall participate in at least one additional research project that may be started or already ongoing in the department. It is preferable that this project will be in an area different from the thesis work. For instance, if a clinical research project is taken up as thesis work, the additional project may deal with community/field/laboratory work. Diversity of knowledge and skills can thereby be reinforced.

I. Training in teaching skills

MEU/DOME should train PG students in education methodologies and assessment techniques. The PG students shall conduct UG classes in various courses and a faculty shall observe and provide feedback on the teaching skills of the student.

J. Log book

During the training period, the postgraduate student should maintain a Log Book indicating the duration of the postings/work done in labs, dissection hall, skill labs and other areas of posting. This should indicate the procedures assisted and performed and the teaching sessions attended. The log book entries must be done in real time. The log book is thus a record of various activities by the student like: (1) Overall participation & performance, (2) attendance, (3) participation in sessions, (4) record of completion of pre-determined activities, and (5) acquisition of selected competencies.

The purpose of the Log Book is to:

a) help maintain a record of the work done during training,

b) enable Faculty/Consultants to have direct information about the work done and intervene, if necessary,

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 provide feedback and assess the progress of learning with experience gained periodically.

The Log Book should be used in the internal assessment of the student, should be checked and assessed periodically by the faculty members imparting the training. The PG students will be required to produce completed log book in original at the time of final practical examination. It should be signed by the Head of the Department. A proficiency certificate from the Head of Department regarding the clinical competence and skillful performance of procedures by the student will be submitted by the PG student at the time of the examination.

The PG students shall be trained to reflect and record their reflections in log book particularly of the critical incidents. Components of good teaching practices must be assessed in all academic activity conducted by the PG student and at least two sessions dedicated for assessment of teaching skills must be conducted every year of the PG program.

Course in Research Methodology: All postgraduate students shall complete an online course in Research Methodology within six months of the commencement of the batch and generate the online certificate on successful completion of the course.

Other aspects:

- The Postgraduate trainees must participate in the teaching and training program of undergraduate students and interns attending the department.
- Trainees shall attend accredited scientific meetings (CME, symposia, and conferences) at least once a year.
- Department shall encourage e-learning activities.
- The Postgraduate trainees should undergo training in Basic Cardiac Life Support (BCLS) and Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS).
- The Postgraduate trainees must undergo training in information technology and use of computers.

During the training program, patient safety is of paramount importance; therefore, relevant clinical skills are to be learnt initially on the models, later to be performed under supervision followed by independent performance. For this purpose, provision of skills laboratories in medical colleges is mandatory.

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ASSESSMENT

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT, ie., assessment to improve learning

Formative assessment should be continual and should assess medical knowledge, patient care, procedural & academic skills, interpersonal skills, professionalism, self-directed learning and ability to practice in the system.

During the three-year training period,

- A record of all theoretical, practical and experimental work done by the post graduate student and its assessment will be kept and shall be available for examiners at the time of the final practical and viva voce examination.
- There will be periodical examinations during the course of training. The pre-final theory and practical examination will be conducted by the faculty of the concerned college.

General Principles

Internal Assessment should be frequent, cover all domains of learning and used to provide feedback to improve learning; it should also cover professionalism and communication skills.

The Internal Assessment should be conducted in theory and practical/clinical examination, should be frequent, cover all domains of learning and used to provide feedback to improve learning; it should also cover professionalism and communication skills.

Quarterly assessment during the MD training should be based on:

 Dissection presentation : once a week

 Laboratory performance : twice a week

 Journal club : once a week

 Seminar : once a fortnight

 Case discussions : once a fortnight/month

• Interdepartmental case or seminar : once a month

Note: These sessions may be organized and recorded as an institutional activity for all postgraduates.

Attendance at Scientific meetings, CME programmes (at least 02 each)

The student to be assessed periodically as per categories listed in the preclinical postgraduate student appraisal form (Annexure I).

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SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT, ie., assessment at the end of trainingEssential pre-

requisites for appearing for examination include:

1. Log book of work done during the training period including rotation postings, departmental

presentations, and internal assessment reports should be submitted.

2. At least two presentations at national level conference. One research paper should be

published / accepted in an indexed journal. (It is suggested that the local or University

Review committee assess the work sent for publication).

The summative examination would be carried out as per the Rules given in the latest POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION REGULATIONS. The theory examination shall be held in advance before the Clinical and Practical examination, so that the answer books can be assessed and evaluated before the commencement of the clinical/Practical and Oral

examination.

The postgraduate examination shall be in three parts:

1. Thesis

Thesis shall be submitted at least six months before the Theory and Clinical / Practical examination. The thesis shall be examined by a minimum of three examiners; one internal and two external examiners, who shall not be the examiners for Theory and Clinical examination. A post graduate student in broad specialty shall be allowed to appear for the Theory and Practical/Clinical examination only after the acceptance of the Thesis by the

examiners.

2. Theory examination

The examinations shall be organized on the basis of 'Marking system' to evaluate and to certify post graduate student's level of knowledge, skill and competence at the end of the training. Obtaining a minimum of 50% marks in 'Theory' as well as 'Practical' separately shall be mandatory for passing examination as a whole. The examination for M.D. shall be

held at the end of 3rd academic year.

There shall be four theory papers.

Paper I: Gross Anatomy, Embryology, Microscopic Anatomy of human body above

the diaphragm with Radiological Anatomy & Body Preservation

a) Gross Anatomy of human body above the diaphragm i.e. upper limb, thorax, head and

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- b) Embryology & Microscopic anatomy of tissues and organs above the diaphragm.
- c) Methods of preservation of human body and its parts, radiological anatomy, sectional anatomy

Paper II: Gross Anatomy, Embryology, Microscopic Anatomy of human body below the diaphragm with General (Embryology & Microscopic) Anatomy

- a) Gross Anatomy of human body below the diaphragm i.e. lower limb, abdomen, pelvis.
- b) Embryology & Microscopic anatomy of tissues and organs below the diaphragm.
- c) General Histology, General Embryology
- d) Principles of light, transmission and scanning electron microscopy, confocal, virtual microscopy.

Paper III: Neuroanatomy & Genetics

- a) Neuroanatomy gross and applied aspects.
- b) General principles of genetics, cytogenetics as applicable to medicine and different genetic disorders, gene therapy.

Paper IV: Recent advances and applied Anatomy in medical sciences

- a) Comparative and evolutionary anatomy
- b) Clinical and applied aspect of Anatomy
- c) Recent advances in the application of knowledge of anatomy on human body
- d) Basics of principles of organ donation from recently dead bodies.

FORMAT FOR 4 THEORY PAPERS - 100 marks each

- Q1. Problem based (Structured format) 20 marks
- Q2. Describe (Structured format) 20 marks
- Q3. Short notes 4 X 5 marks = 20 marks
- Q4. Flow charts/ Diagrams 2 X 5 marks = 10 marks
- Q5. Clinicoanatomical/ Embryological basis 5 X 4 marks = 20 marks
- Q6. Multiple choice question 10 X 1 marks = 10 marks

3. Practical/clinical and Oral/viva voce examination

Practical examination

Practical examination should be spread over **two** days and include various major components of the syllabus focusing mainly on the psychomotor domain.

• First Day Practical: To submit the duly signed gross anatomy file, histology file & the

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log book and thesis

a) Gross Anatomy

Dissection and related viva voce, Major and minor dissections to be included.

b) Histology

Spotting (10 spots) and viva voce

Techniques of tissue processing, paraffin block making, section cutting and staining (H and E stain) with related viva

Second Day Practical:

- a) Microteaching of a short topic to assess teaching skills
- b) A short synopsis of the thesis work should be presented by the post graduate student
- c) Grand viva including Gross anatomy, cross sectional anatomy, radiological Anatomy, Surface Anatomy, Embryology.

Oral/Viva voce examination on defined areas should be conducted by each examiner separately. Oral examination shall be comprehensive enough to test the post graduate student's overall knowledge of the subject focusing on psychomotor and affective domain.

Practical Examination to be organized as per details given below:

- Dissection on cadaver
- Histology spotting
- Histological techniques
- Surface Marking
- Radiology
- Teaching ability
- Thesis presentation

Oral / Viva-voce Examination

Grand viva

On dissected parts of the whole human body including nervous system, and Embryology models, teratology, skeletal system including short bones, embalming techniques and genetics, radiographs, MRI, CT & ultrasonography.

Maximum Marks-350 (To be judicially distributed among all 4 examiners)

Internal Assessment - 50

Total =400

Dr. R.S. Chamber

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Professor & Head
Deptt. of Anatomy
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	Elements	Less than Satisfactory		Satisfactory		More than satisfactory		Comments			
227.0		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	**
1	Scholastic aptitude and learning					14.554					
1.1	Has knowledge appropriate for level of training										190
1.2	Participation and contribution to learning activity (e.g., Journal Club, Seminars, CME etc)										÷
1.3	Conduct of research and other scholarly activity assigned (e.g Posters, publications etc)										
1.4	Documentation of acquisition of competence (eg Log book)										
1.5	Performance in work based assessments										
1.6	Self-directed Learning										
2	Work related to training										
2.1	Practical skills that are appropriate for the level of training										
2.2	Respect for processes and procedures in the work space							TE.			**
2.3	Ability to work with other members of the team					*					
2.4	Participation and compliance with the quality improvement process at the work environment										

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Date of the assessor Name and Signature of the assesse Name and Signature If not explain. trainee? Yes ON discussed with the pattern been Has this assessment Disposition comments t Ignoitibbe Space for 5,5 respectful at all appropriate and ethically Conduct that is of the team growth of learning Contribution to 1.8 accountability Responsibility and attributes 3 Professional gninism To appropriate for level 2.5 accurately and and document work Ability to record

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