



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

Chirurgia Generale A

2122-6-H4101D336-H4101D207M

Aims

The course aims at giving its participants the tools and the necessary _____

Contents

SURGICAL CLINIC: The surgical patient: risk assessment pre, peri and _____

Epigastric hernias, inguinal, femoral, umbilical, incisional hernias, internal _____

Detailed program

1. ESOPHAGUS PATHOLOGY Evaluate the diagnostic yield and then identify the correct indications of the various methods of instrumental investigation: esophagoscopy, esophagography, esophageal manometry, esophagus-

gastric pHmetry, ultrasound endoscopy, CT; Recognize the clinical pictures and complications, provide indications for surgical treatment and describe the general lines of the main surgical interventions in relation to the following pathologies: Hiatal hernia and peptic esophagitis; Esophageal achalasia (and DMA); Caustic esophageal stricture; Esophageal diverticula (Zenker, mediothoracic and epiphrenic); Esophageal neoplasms (benign and malignant).

2. GASTRIC AND DUODENAL PATHOLOGY Evaluate the diagnostic yield and then identify the correct indications of the various methods of instrumental investigation: gastroduodenoscopy, digestive tract x-ray, echoendoscopy, ultrasound, scintigraphy, CT; Recognize the clinical pictures and complications, provide indications for surgical treatment and describe the general lines of the main surgical interventions in relation to the following pathologies: Gastric ulcer; Duodenal ulcer; Acute erosive gastritis; Gastric precancerous; Gastric neoplasms (benign and malignant).

3. PATHOLOGY OF THE TENUE, COLON AND RECTUM-ANUS Evaluate the diagnostic yield and then identify the correct indications of the various methods of instrumental investigation: rectoscopy, rectosigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy, x-ray digestive tract, blank abdomen, enema, opaque enema, defecography , intestinal transit time, anorectal manometry, endoscopy, ultrasound, CT, MRI. Recognize the clinical pictures and complications, provide indications for surgical treatment and describe the general lines of the main surgical interventions in relation to the following pathologies Acute appendicitis; Enteritis segment it; Intestinal obstructions (mechanical ileus, dynamic ileus); Crohn's disease and RCU; Intestinal diverticulosis; Intestinal perforations; Neoplasms of the colon, rectum, anus; Polyposis of the colon; Rectal prolapse; Benign anorectal pathology: anal fistulas, hemorrhoids, fissures, pilonidal cysts

4. HEPATIC AND BILIARY PATHOLOGY Evaluate the diagnostic yield and then identify the correct indications of the various methods of instrumental investigation: endoscopy, ultrasound, cholangiography (i.v., retrograde, transparietohepatic), scintigraphy, angiography, CT, MRI; Recognize the clinical pictures and complications, provide indications for surgical treatment and describe the general lines of the main surgical interventions in relation to the following pathologies: Acute and chronic alithiasic cholecystitis; Calculosis of the gallbladder and biliary tract; Stenosis of the papilla of Vater (Organic, from sclerosis); Neoplasms of the biliary tract; Hepatic neoplasms; Portal hypertension; Echinococcosis of the liver.

5. PATHOLOGY OF THE PANCREAS AND THE SPLEEN Evaluate the diagnostic yield and then identify the correct indications of the various methods of instrumental investigation: ultrasound, angiography, CT, MRI, Ecoendoscopy; Recognize the clinical pictures and complications, provide indications for surgical treatment and describe the general lines of the main surgical interventions in relation to the following pathologies: Acute pancreatitis; Chronic pancreatitis; Pancreatic neoplasms; Pancreatic cysts and pseudocysts; Splenic trauma; Surgical Diseases of the Spleen.

6. PATHOLOGY OF THE ARTERIES Evaluate the diagnostic yield and then identify the correct indications of the various methods of instrumental investigation: doppler, echo doppler, echo-color doppler, angiography, CT, RNM; Recognize the clinical pictures and complications, provide indications for surgical treatment and describe the general lines of the main surgical interventions in relation to the following pathologies: Aortic aneurysm; Aortic dissection; Steno-occlusive pathology; Femoral-popliteal pathology; Diabetic arteriopathy; Arterial thrombosis and embolisms.

7. PATHOLOGY OF THE VEINS AND THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM Evaluate the diagnostic findings and then identify the correct indications of the various instrumental investigation methods: doppler, echo doppler, echo-color doppler, CT, RNM; Recognize the clinical pictures and complications, provide indications for surgical treatment and describe the general lines of the main surgical interventions in relation to the following pathologies: Varices of the lower limbs; Post-thrombotic syndrome; Deep vein thrombosis; Pulmonary embolism; Lymphedema of the lower and upper limbs.

Prerequisites

knowledge of the preparatory courses indicated in the regulations of the degree course in Medicine and Surgery

Teaching form

Lessons and internship will be provided in presence, subject to any ministerial changes following the COVID pandemic situation

Textbook and teaching resource

Dionigi – “Chirurgia” Ed. Masson Sabiston – “Textbook of surgery” Ed.

Saunders Scortecchi - “Chirurgia Generale Ed. Cortina Bellantone, De

toma, Montorsi “Chirurgia Generale “Ed. Minerva

Semester

6th year, first semester

Assessment method

Written exam: multiple choice quiz with 5 answers of which only one is correct ...

In the period of the Covid-19 emergency, oral exams will only be telematic. They will be carried out using the WebEx platform and on the e-learning page of the course a public link will be shown for access to the exam of possible virtual spectators.

Office hours

By appointment
