UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

Prevenzione Sanitaria

2122-1-I0303D005

Aims

The student should be able:

- to describe the history of technological progress applied to medicine

- to define and describe the correct behavior in the specific workplace of its competence and explain the recommendations and standards to prevent the development of occupational diseases

- to recognize the role and the contributions of psychology to health care

- to know and describe the Radiobiologic effects at atomic, molecular, biomolecular, cytologic and hystologic levels

- to know basics of Radioprotection and Radioprotection standards, necessary to carry on their profession

to know the informations about mobilization and posture of the patient during radiological investigations or treatments.

Contents

Aim of the teaching is to:

- to give students the cultural tools to understand the birth and evolution of Medicine and of technology related to advances in Medicine

- give useful information to promote health in the workplace and avoid behaviors that could cause occupational diseases, and facilitate the transmission of disease;

- to give students the tools to understand ethical issues in healthcare, including those concerning the relationship between healthcare workers and patients and between healthcare workers and workplace;

- to give students the knowledge about the biological effects of ionizing radiation

- to give students the knowledge about Radioprotection standards

to give students the knowledge about correct patient management during radiological investigations or treatments.

Detailed program

Pre-Hippocratic Medicine. The rise of rational medicine in the classical world (Hippocrates and his writings, Hellenistic medicine, the “Medical sects”, Galen). Medieval Medicine (Schola Medica Salernitana, monastic medicine, Arabic medicine). Medicine and the Scientific Revolution (Vesalius, Harvey, iatrochemistry and iatrophysics). Medicine and society in Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries (Ramazzini, The Enlightenment and its impact on medicine, the use of statistics in medicine and the birth of epidemiology, the emergence of public health).

The birth of biomedicine and the major discoveries of the nineteenth century (anesthesia, antisepsis, synthetic drugs and the development of semeiotics). The evolution of the concept of health in the twentieth century (WHO and major international conferences, the emergence of health systems with universal coverage, the Italian health system). The evolution of medicine in the twentieth century (the pharmacological revolution, the evolution of surgery and transplantation, the rise of health technologies).

Basic concepts of prevention. Classification of risk factors. Regulatory Framework. Duties in the preventive system. Risk assessment and management in health care. Risks of pregnant workers. Biological hazard. The biomechanical overload. The work-related stress. Other occupational risks

The role of Psychology in healthcare contexts.

Thinking and reasoning: cognitive biases and diagnostic errors.

The modern concept of health.

Health Communication.

Radiobiologic effects at atomic, molecular, biomolecular, cytologic and hystologic levels. Water irradiation and oxygen enhancement effect. Low and high LET radiation. Relative biological effect. Radiation of homogeneous and inhomogeneous cells and related survival. Repair and recovery of radiation damage. Short and long term effects on tissues and organs. Somatic and genetic effects. Stocastic an graduate effects. Radiation cancerogenesis

Dose units. Detectors. Individual and environmental survey. Workers and work areas classification related to radioprotection. External radiation protection. Internal radiation protection: contamination, decontamination. Local, general, national and international rules

The helping relationship

The concept of privacy.

Universal precautions during investigations or treatment in radiology.

The mobilization and posture of the patient during radiological investigations or treatments.

Prevention of falls during during radiological investigations or treatments.

The recognition/detection of some parameters of the patient during radiological investigations or treatments. Radiological investigations or treatments of patients with:
- Infusion therapy
- oxygen
- Indwelling bladder catheter.

Prerequisites

Teaching form

Lectures and exercises

Textbook and teaching resource

Cesana G, Riva MA. Medicina e Società. Firenze: Società Editrice Fiorentina, 2017

The Teachers will provide additional learning materials

Semester

Second semester

Assessment method

The final mark, based on the average score obtained by the students during the different evaluations, is set during an oral interview with the student, during which the written tests are scrolled to check mistakes

Office hours

By appointement required by mail