

МЕДИЦИНСКИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ - ВАРНА
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MEDICAL UNIVERSITY - VARNA
“Prof. Dr. Paraskev Stoyanov”

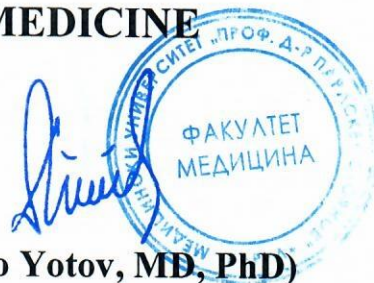
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Approved:

Dean:

(Prof. Yoto Yotov, MD, PhD)



SYLLABUS

IN

General and operative surgery

Specialty	MEDICINE
Educational - qualification degree	master
Organizational form of education	full-time
Auditorial activity (Lectures/Seminars)	165 (60/105)
Extra-auditorial activity	75
ECTS- credits	8
Discipline type	compulsory
Semester/s of education	V and VI
Semester of examination	VI
Developer(s) of the Syllabus:	Assoc. Prof. Alexander Zlatarov, MD. PhD. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vasil Bozhkov, MD. PhD. DSc.

Varna, 2024

ANNOTATION

Aims of the course	
Outcomes for students at the end of the course:	
Competences	<p>The objectives of training in general and operative surgery include not only theoretical knowledge, but also the practical acquisition of skills necessary for the safe and effective performance of surgical interventions. The training aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic theoretical knowledge: students and professionals should acquire a deep understanding of the fundamentals of surgery, anatomy, physiology and pathology, as well as the principles of surgical treatment, diagnosis and various surgical techniques. • Developing clinical skills: the aim is to train in making a correct diagnosis, selecting appropriate treatment and preparing patients for surgery. This includes both surgical and anaesthetic care, monitoring and recovery after surgery. • Surgical Techniques • Safety and Ethics: Training emphasizes surgical safety, infection prevention, proper use of surgical instruments, and ensuring ethics and professionalism when working with patients. • Post-operative monitoring and care: After successful surgery, it is important that training covers patient monitoring, pain control, preventing complications and optimizing recovery. • Teamwork: Surgery is a highly team-oriented discipline, and training involves working collaboratively with other medical professionals • Surgical problem solving: Developing the skills to make quick and accurate decisions when complications arise during surgery. • Interdisciplinarity and Innovation: training prepares students to use new technologies in surgery, as well as to integrate new treatments and innovations.
Competence group	1. Patient Care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for treating health problems and promoting health.
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of curriculum material
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collect important and accurate patient information. • To counsel patients and family members. • To perform clinical examination • To know the indications for procedures. • Perform basic surgical manipulations • To competently perform all medical procedures required within their scope of practice
Competence group	2. Medical Knowledge about established and evolving biomedical, clinical, and cognate (eg, epidemio-logical and social-behavioral) sciences and the application of this knowledge to patient care.
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of curriculum material

Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To acquire new scientific and clinical knowledge. • Apply a research and analytical approach to clinical and scientific problem solving. • Apply medical and scientific knowledge to clinical situations.
Competence group	3. Practice-Based Learning and Improvement that involves investigation and evaluation of their own patient care, appraisal, and assimilation of scientific evidence, and improvements in patient care.
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work effectively as a member of a healthcare team.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine and evaluate patient care practices (including their own). • Evaluate and assimilate scientific evidence, • Apply evidence-based medicine. • To improve medical practice.
Competence group	4. Interpersonal and Communication Skills that result in effective information exchange and teaming with patients, their families, and other health professionals.
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work effectively as a member of a healthcare team.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Да създават и поддържат терапевтична връзка с пациентите и семействата им. • Да работят ефективно като член на здравен екип.
Competence group	5. Professionalism , as manifested through a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to a diverse patient population.
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical norms and rules in medicine
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate professional conduct and responsibility. • Demonstrate humanism and cultural competence. • Maintain emotional, physical and mental health. • Strive for continuous personal and professional growth.
Competence group	6. Systems-Based Practice , as manifested by actions that demonstrate an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care and the ability to effectively call on system resources to provide care that is of optimal value.
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to effectively use system resources to provide optimal care.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work effectively in a variety of environments related to their clinical specialty

Key competencies for lifelong learning¹, that the discipline develops:

¹ As defined in 2018 r. by the European Union Council ([https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/BG/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32018H0604\(01\)&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/BG/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32018H0604(01)&from=EN))

Literacy competence Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, express, create, and interpret concepts, feelings, facts and opinions in both oral and written forms, using visual, sound/audio and digital materials across disciplines and contexts. It implies the ability to communicate and connect effectively with others, in an appropriate and creative way.	X
Multilingual competence This competence defines the ability to use different languages appropriately and effectively for communication. It broadly shares the main skill dimensions of literacy: it is based on the ability to understand, express and interpret concepts, thoughts, feelings, facts and opinions in both oral and written form (listening, speaking, reading and writing) in an appropriate range of societal and cultural contexts according to one's wants or needs.	
Mathematical competence and competence in science, technology, engineering A. Mathematical competence is the ability to develop and apply mathematical thinking and insight in order to solve a range of problems in everyday situations. Building on a sound mastery of numeracy, the emphasis is on process and activity, as well as knowledge. Mathematical competence involves, to different degrees, the ability and willingness to use mathematical modes of thought and presentation (formulas, models, constructs, graphs, charts). B. Competence in science refers to the ability and willingness to explain the natural world by making use of the body of knowledge and methodology employed, including observation and experimentation, in order to identify questions and to draw evidence-based conclusions. Competences in technology and engineering are applications of that knowledge and methodology in response to perceived human wants or needs. Competence in science, technology and engineering involves an understanding of the changes caused by human activity and responsibility as an individual citizen.	X
Digital competence Digital competence involves the confident, critical and responsible use of, and engagement with, digital technologies for learning, at work, and for participation in society. It includes information and data literacy, communication and collaboration, media literacy, digital content creation (including programming), safety (including digital well-being and competences related to cybersecurity), intellectual property related questions, problem solving and critical thinking.	X
Personal, social and learning to learn competence Personal, social and learning to learn competence is the ability to reflect upon oneself, effectively manage time and information, work with others in a constructive way, remain resilient and manage one's own learning and career. It includes the ability to cope with uncertainty and complexity, learn to learn, support one's physical and emotional well-being, to maintain physical and mental health, and to be able to lead a health-conscious, future-oriented life, empathize and manage conflict in an inclusive and supportive context.	X
Citizenship competence the ability to act as responsible citizens and to fully participate in civic and social life, based on an understanding of social, economic, legal and political concepts and structures, as well as global developments and sustainability.	
Entrepreneurship competence Entrepreneurship competence refers to the capacity to act upon opportunities and ideas, and to transform them into values for others. It is founded upon creativity, critical thinking and problem solving, taking initiative and perseverance and the ability to work collaboratively in order to plan and manage projects that are of cultural, social or financial value.	
Cultural awareness and expression competence Competence in cultural awareness and expression involves having an understanding of and respect for how ideas and meaning are creatively expressed and communicated in different cultures and through a range of arts and other cultural forms. It involves being engaged in understanding, developing and expressing one's own ideas and sense of place or role in society in a variety of ways and contexts.	

Methods of education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lectures ▪ seminars ▪ practicals and laboratory exercises, practical and creative problem solving, case studies, consultations, discussions, work with scientific literature, regulatory documents, databases, analyses, presentations, work with patients under observation, medical documentation,.....

Links with other courses from the curriculum of the specialty

▪ **Builds upon knowledge acquired in/Depends on:**

- Human Biology
- Latin language with medical terms
- Biochemistry
- Human physiology
- Medical ethics
- Pathophysiology
- General pathology

▪ **Necessary for the following disciplines:**

- Surgical pain
- Neurosurgery
- Orthopaedics and traumatology
- Urology

▪ **Other related disciplines:**

- Oncology
- Gastroenterology
- Clinical pathology
- Microbiology
- Emergency medicine