

<b>Subject:</b>	<i>Surgery 2</i>		
<b>Study Programme:</b>	<i>Dental Medicine</i>	<b>Study Period:</b>	<i>6<sup>th</sup> term</i>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	<i>completed</i>	<b>Subject Type:</b>	<i>compulsory</i>
<b>Content:</b>	<b>1h. lectures and 1 h. exercises / week</b>		<i>Total 28 hour</i>

Department: *Department of Vascular Surgery VUSCH*

<i>Week</i>	<i>Lectures</i>	<i>Practical Lessons</i>
1.-2.	General Principles of Diagnostics and healing of fractures.	To explain fundamental and concept of surgery . Visit of surgical department. Principles of asepsis, antisepsis, disinfection and sterilisation. Visit of central sterilisation unit.
3.-4.	Principles of surgical technique and tissue synthesis in surgery.	Analgesia , anaesthesia, premedication before operation. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Demonstration of patient with tracheostomy , with central venous catheter. Assisting by peripheral vein preparation.
5.-6.	Principles of blood transfusions in surgery, bleeding and coagulation disorders.	Wound healing and wound dressing. Complications of wound healing. Skin incisions and operative approaches. Basic surgery technique, suture of tissues.
7.-8.	Thromboembolic disease and its prevention.	Preoperative preparation, general and special. Demonstration of preoperative preparation to surgery. Patients with cardiovascular, respiratory, metabolic, hepatal, renal, neurologic, hematologic and immunologic diseases before surgery. Prepare of such patients to operation.
9.-10.	Principles of anticoagulant therapy in surgery.	Demonstration of patients with cardiovascular, respiratory, metabolic, renal, urinary, gastrointestinal and hematologic complications after surgery. Complications of healing of surgical wound and decubital ulcers .

11.-12.	Preoperative prepare, perioperative and postoperative care.	Demonstration of patients with surgical infections like abscess, cellulitis, empyema. Viscerosynthesis, anastomosis and stomy. Practical suture of wounds.
13.-14.	Postoperative complications, presentation and treatment.	Imagine methods. Native abdominal, chest X-ray. Native X-ray of bone fracture. Contrast X-ray. Barium enema test, cholangiography, intravenous urography, lymphography, venography, angiography. CT, MRI. Parenteral and enteral nutrition in surgery. Electrolyte and acidobasic disorders. Volume resuscitation. Blood transfusions.