

<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.	Self-study Concept of surgery and surgical department. Principles of asepsis, antisepsis, disinfection and sterilisation. Central sterilisation unit.
3.-4.	Principles of surgical technique and tissue synthesis in surgery.	Self-study Analgesia , anaesthesia, premedication before operation. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Patient with tracheostomy , with central venous catheter. Theory of peripheral vein preparation.
5.-6.	Principles of blood transfusions in surgery, bleeding and coagulation disorders.	Self-study 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.	Self-study Preoperative preparation, general and special. Patients with cardiovascular, respiratory, metabolic, hepatal, renal, neurologic, hematologic and immunologic diseases before surgery.
9.-10.	Principles of anticoagulant therapy in surgery.	Self-study 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.	Self-study Patients with surgical infections like abscess, cellulitis, emyema. Viscerosynthesis, anastomosis and stomy. Suture of wounds.

13.-14.	Postoperative complications, presentation and treatment.	<b>Self-study</b> 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.
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