Curriculum

Diploma

2025

Emergency Medicine

- Introduction
- Objectives of the Programme
- Teaching and Training Activities
- Syllabus
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1. INTRODUCTION

Emergency medicine is a relatively new academic discipline and is in its infancy in India. There is a large unmet need for trained and qualified emergency care physicians in our country.

The practice of Emergency Medicine includes pre-hospital and in- hospital reception, resuscitation, management of undifferentiated urgent and emergency cases until discharge from the Emergency Department or transfer to the care of another physician. It also includes involvement in the development of pre-hospital and in-hospital emergency medical systems.

The emergency physician requires a broad field of knowledge of conditions and skills to manage diseases which could vary from self-limiting to life threatening.

Emergency Medicine is an inter-disciplinary specialty, which is interdependent with all other clinical disciplines. It encompasses a large amount of knowledge and skills from general medicine and surgery including the surgical sub-specialties. Some of the competencies identified for Emergency physicians are those required of a hospital specialist in any medical discipline whilst others are more specific to the practice of Emergency Medicine.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

At the end of the 2 years of competency-based training, a resident must acquire the knowledge and skills to-

- Practice pre-hospital and in-hospital reception, resuscitation and management of undifferentiated urgent and emergency cases until discharge from the Emergency Department or transfer to the care of another physician.
- Have a thorough knowledge of pathological abnormalities, clinical manifestations, and principles of management of a large variety of medical and surgical emergencies of paediatrics, adults and geriatrics, affecting any

organ system.

- Order and interpret relevant laboratory and imaging tests.
- Carry out routine procedures like fracture reduction and immobilization, lumbar puncture, wound care etc.
- Carry out specialized interventions and procedures like endotracheal intubations, needle cricothyrotomy, needle thoracocentesis, Intercostal drain placement, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, defibrillation, mechanical ventilation, ultrasonography etc.
- Be aware of the documentation requirements, and ethical and medico-legal issues in emergency care.
- Communicate clearly and effectively with patients and relatives, colleagues from other departments, and staff and nurses in the emergency team.
- Exercise empathy and a caring attitude and maintain professional integrity, honesty and high ethical standards.
- Be aware of his/her own and infrastructural limitations which warrant patient referral to more qualified centres or individuals for better care.

3. TEACHING AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Post graduate learning is essentially self-directed and primarily emanates from clinical work. The formal sessions are merely meant to supplement this core effort. Students should learn history taking, physical exam, developing a differential diagnosis, ordering appropriate laboratory and radiology diagnostic tests, finding a diagnosis, and managing and treating the emergency clinical problem.

Teaching and training methodology for the Diploma Emergency Medicine is based on the principles of adult learning. It includes but not limited to the following-

- Case presentations & discussion- once a week
- Seminar- twice a week
- Journal club- once a month

- Joint interdepartmental grand round- once a week
- Emergency radiology- once a month
- Faculty lecture- once a month
- Simulation based learning- once a month
- Morbidity and mortality meet- once a month
- Clinical Audit- once a month

(Grand rounds should include bedside sessions, file rounds, documentation of case history and examination, progress notes, round discussions, investigations and management plan, interesting and difficult case discussions.)

4. SYLLABUS

The syllabus includes Basic and Applied Anatomy and Physiology, Biochemistry Pharmacology, Principles of triage and resuscitation, Clinical examination skills, Procedural skills, Data interpretation, Equipment knowledge and Disease management skills.

More specifically, it includes the core syllabus under the headings of System-Based Core Knowledge, Specific Aspects of Emergency Medicine, and Core Procedural Skills and Competencies.

5. LOG BOOK

The trainee will maintain the record of all academic activities undertaken by him/her in logbook, including case discussions, lectures, seminar, journal club presented or participated in, procedures observed, done under supervision, done independently.

Attempts should be made to present/discuss emergency cases from major disciplines like Medicine, Surgery, Trauma and a mix from other disciplines like Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dermatology, Psychiatry etc. All

entries to be countersigned by a faculty/supervising consultant.

The log book should also bear record of the training in the following:

- Emergency Life Support (ELS) courses equivalent to ATLS, ACLS, PALS, NALS/NRP

6. RECOMMENDED TEXTBOOKS AND JOURNALS

BOOKS

- Tintinalli's Emergency Medicine: a comprehensive study guide. Tintinalli, J et al, New York: McGraw- Hill
- Emergency Medicine. Anthony FT Brown, Michael D Cadgan, London, Hodder Arnold.
- Oxford Hand Book of Accident and Emergency Medicine. JP Wyatt, RN Illingworth, CE Robertson, MJ Clancy, PT Munro eds. Oxford, oxford University Press.
- Text book of pediatric Emergency Medicine. Peter Cameron, George Jelinek, Ian Everitt, Gary Browne, Jeremy Raftos. London, Churchill Livingstone.
- Rosen's textbook of emergency Medicine (2 volumes)
- Harwood-Nuss' Clinical Practice of Emergency Medicine, Wolfson, A (Editor),
- New York: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins.
- Goldfrank's Toxicologic Emergencies, Nelson, L et al., New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Modern Medical Toxicology, Pillay, V.V.: JAYPEE publishers
- Textbook of Critical Care, Fink, M (Editor): Philadelphia, Elsevier Saunders.
- ECG for Emergency Physician, Mattu and Brady (Editors), London: BMJ Publishing.

JOURNALS

International Journals:

- Journal of Emergency Medicine
- American Journal of Emergency Medicine
- Emergency Medicine Clinics
- European Journal of Emergency Medicine
- Annals of Emergency Medicine
- Emergency Medicine Australasia
- Academic Emergency Medicine
- Emergency Medicine Journal
- Emergency Medicine Australasia
- Journal of American Heart Association
- Circulation
- Clinical Toxicology
- American Journal of Medical Toxicology

National Journals

- Indian Journal of Critical Care Medicine
- Journal of Emergencies, Trauma & Shock
- Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care

Essential journals

- Lancet
- New England Journal of Medicine

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