

## Core Clinical Clerkships: Surgery

The surgery clerkship is designed to provide the student with a balanced, multidisciplinary perspective of the surgical sciences. The objectives are

- To understand the surgical management of disease.
- To understand the clinical and technical resources available for diagnosing surgical problems.
- To appreciate expectations and limitations of appropriate surgical theory.
- To gain familiarity with the pre- and post-operative care of patients.
- To learn, through the presentations of major surgical problems, to establish correlations among clinical observation, surgical (operative) pathology, and the physiological alterations achieved through surgery.
- To appreciate the philosophy and practice of surgery and their relationships to general medical practice.
- To appreciate strengths of a sampling of surgical subspecialties.
- To appreciate the nature of surgical health care delivery at a variety of institutions - e.g., private, county, academic medical center, V.A. Administration, etc.
- To understand the system of surgical health care delivery to both inpatients and outpatients in a variety of settings, such as private, county, academic medical center, VA Administration, etc.
- To become familiar with ward procedures.
- To participate in patient care activities
- To function as a member of the surgical team.
- To appreciate the entire treatment cycle of the surgical patient from diagnosis to operative management and through recovery.

### Ophthalmology Clerkship

- Use of penlight for visual acuity, tracking of eye movement, identification of shallow anterior chamber,
- Use of direct ophthalmoscope to identify normal optic nerve and macula, identification of papilledema, and detection of media opacities such as cataracts.
- Obtain red reflex in newborns and young children and suspect retinoblastoma.
- Assess visual fields by confrontation.
- Identify corneal foreign bodies and removal of foreign bodies. Ability to identify corneal ulcers.
- Recognize and understand the signs, features, and major forms of glaucoma.
- Understand the differential diagnosis of the red eye in the emergency room setting. Prioritize the differential list according to severity.
- Understand features and various forms of diabetic retinopathy.
- Identify a herpetic dendrite and corneal abrasion with fluorescein dye.
- Diagnose and treat temporal arteritis.
- Diagnose age related macular degeneration.
- Recognize and evaluate the eye for ruptured or lacerated globe and intraocular foreign bodies.