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Clinical School: College Structure, Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment.

Regulation of Medical Education in Nigeria

- Medical education in Nigeria is regulated by two federal parastatals:
 - i. Nigerian University Commission: regulates academic aspect of the training
 - ii. Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria (MDCN): regulates the professional aspect of medical education
- A medical school must be successfully accredited by both entities to graduate medical doctors

The College

- The acronym of the College is EKSUCOM
- It has three faculties:
 - i. Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences
 - ii. Faculty of Basic Clinical Sciences
 - iii. Faculty of Clinical Sciences

Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences

FOUR DEPARTMENTS

- Anatomy
- Medical Biochemistry
- Physiology
- Nursing Sciences

RUNS THESE PROGRAMS:

- MBBS
- BSc. Anatomy
- BSc. Physiology
- BSc. Nursing Sciences
- Diploma in Anatomy and Mortuary Services

Faculty of Basic Clinical Sciences

FIVE DEPARTMENTS

- Anatomical Pathology
- Chemical Pathology
- Haematology
- Medical Microbiology
- Pharmacology and Therapeutics

RUNS THIS PROGRAM:

- MBBS

Faculty of Clinical Sciences

FIVE MAJOR DEPARTMENTS:

- i. Community Medicine
- ii. Medicine
- iii. Obstetrics and
Gynaecology
- iv. Paediatrics
- v. Surgery

SIX MINOR DEPARTMENT

- i. Anaesthesia
- ii. Dentistry
- iii. Family Medicine
- iv. Psychiatry
- v. Ophthalmology
- vi. Radiology

Faculty of Clinical Sciences

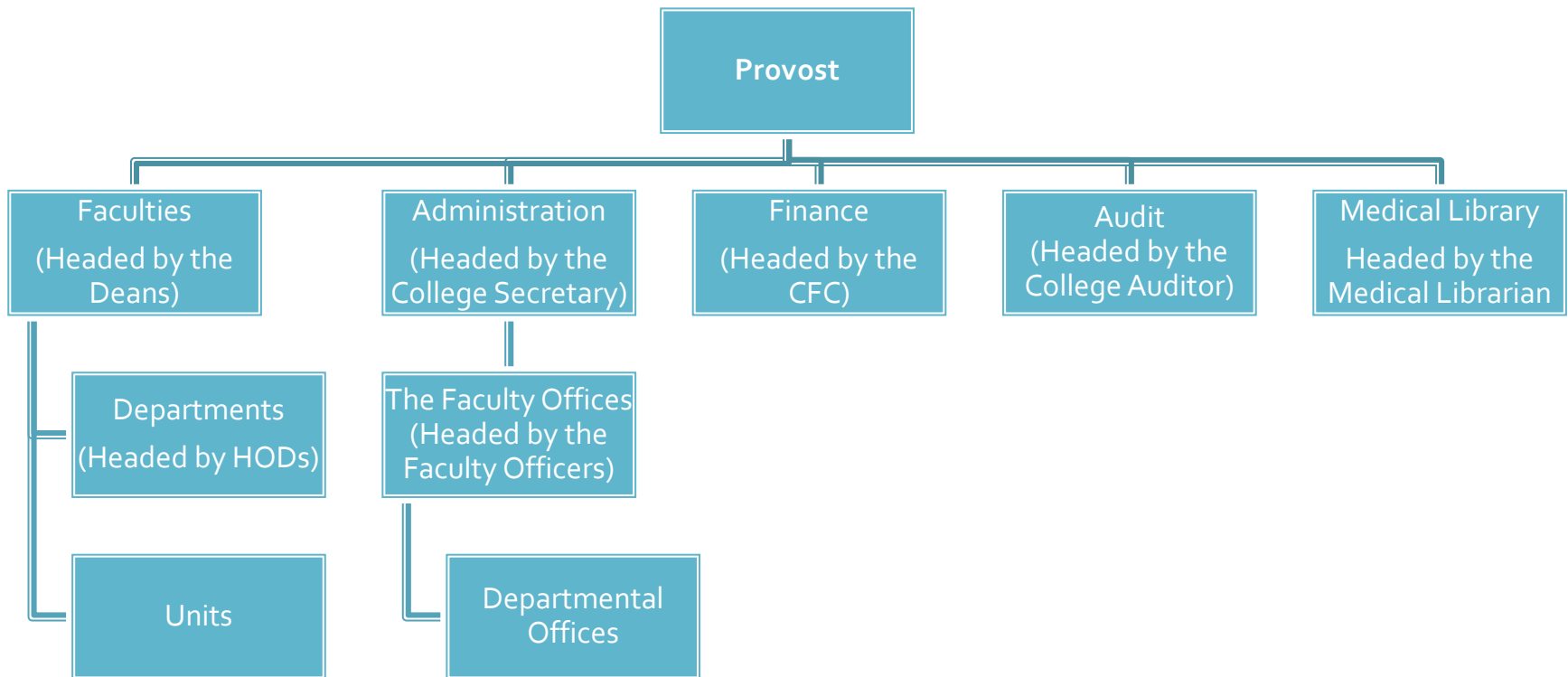
ONE UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM:

- i. MBBS

TWO POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMS

- i. Master of Public Health (MPH) Regular
- ii. Master of Public Health (MPH) Executive

Organogram of EKSUCOM



Clinical Years

- This is overseen by two faculties:
 - Faculty of Basic Clinical Sciences
 - Faculty of Clinical Sciences
- Students spend a minimum of 3.5 years
- Sit for three major examinations:
 - Second Professional Examination
 - Third Professional Examination
 - Fourth (Final) Professional Examination

Structure of clinical training

- The training is divided into postings.
- A posting is a rotation through a department or unit by a group of students for a specific period of time.
- A posting lasts for 2-8 weeks.
- May be in two forms:
 - **Block posting:** When all the students in the class are running the same posting
 - **Segregated Posting:** When students are divided into groups with each group running different postings simultaneously.

Structure of clinical training

- Postings are run concurrently
- May be followed by an end-of-posting test which forms part of the continuous assessment
- Postings may include the following:
 - Didactic lectures
 - Ward Rounds
 - Out patient Clinics
 - Calls
 - Outside postings
 - seminars

Assessment

- Assessment are broadly divided into two:
 - i. Continuous
 - ii. Examinations

Assessment: Continuous

- Consists of:
 - i. Attendance
 - ii. End-of-posting tests
- Makes up 30% of the professional examination score

Assessment: Continuous (Attendance)

- How is attendance assessed?
- Every department has a **Posting Booklet**: a logbook of all student's activities
- You must faithfully log all your activities
- Each entry must be signed by the consultant in charge of the activity
- **Every unlawful entry constitutes an examination malpractice, punishable by expulsion from the University!**

Assessment: Continuous (Attendance)

- At the end of the posting, your posting booklet will be collected for scoring.
- **Attendance <75%:** Ineligible to sit for the main professional examination

Assessment: Tests and Examinations

- Tests and Examinations are broadly divided into two:
- **Written:**
 - i. Multiple choice
 - ii. Long Essay
 - iii. Short Essay
- **Clinical or Practical**
 - i. Long cases
 - ii. Short Cases
 - iii. OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examinations)

Assessment: Tests and Examinations

- **Please Note That MCQs may carry penalties for wrong answers.**
- Always read the instructions very well

Assessment: Tests and Examinations

- Note also that the close marking method is used at EKSUCOM:
 - The marks obtainable are limited to a range, for example, if the maximum obtainable mark is 10, the candidate's score is within 3 and 7.
 - Meaning that very bad answers can not get less than 3, and only exceptional answers get more than 7.
 - Implication is that you must attempt all questions in the essay

Assessment: Tests and Examinations

- For short essay questions, read the questions carefully and answer it appropriately.
- **If it says LIST, then LIST!**

Assessment: Tests and Examinations

- Clinicals/Practicals are very important
- You need to pass them
- If you fail them, then you have failed the examination!
- The only way to do well at clinicals/practicals is to attend your clinical postings faithfully
- You can't pass clinicals by **READING ALONE!**

Assessment: Tests and Examinations

OSCE

- ◆ **Objective:** Examiners use a checklist for evaluating the trainees.
- ◆ **Structured:** Trainee sees the same problem and perform the same tasks in the same time frame.
- ◆ **Clinical:** The task are representative of those faced in real clinical situation.

Assessment: Tests and Examinations

- OSCEs are the modern trend in students' assessments and can take the following methods:
- Picture OSCE: Pictures are projected on the screen and students are asked questions on them
- Clinical OSCE: Simulators and manikins are used to test students

How OSCE works?

- OSCE Exams consist of several clinical stations with actors playing the role of a patient with some sort of a medical complaint.
- All the student will be divided in sub groups and every group will be in a room, then every time the coordinator will call around 4 students to start the exam and the coordinator will explain the way and direction you should follow.

How Examinations are graded

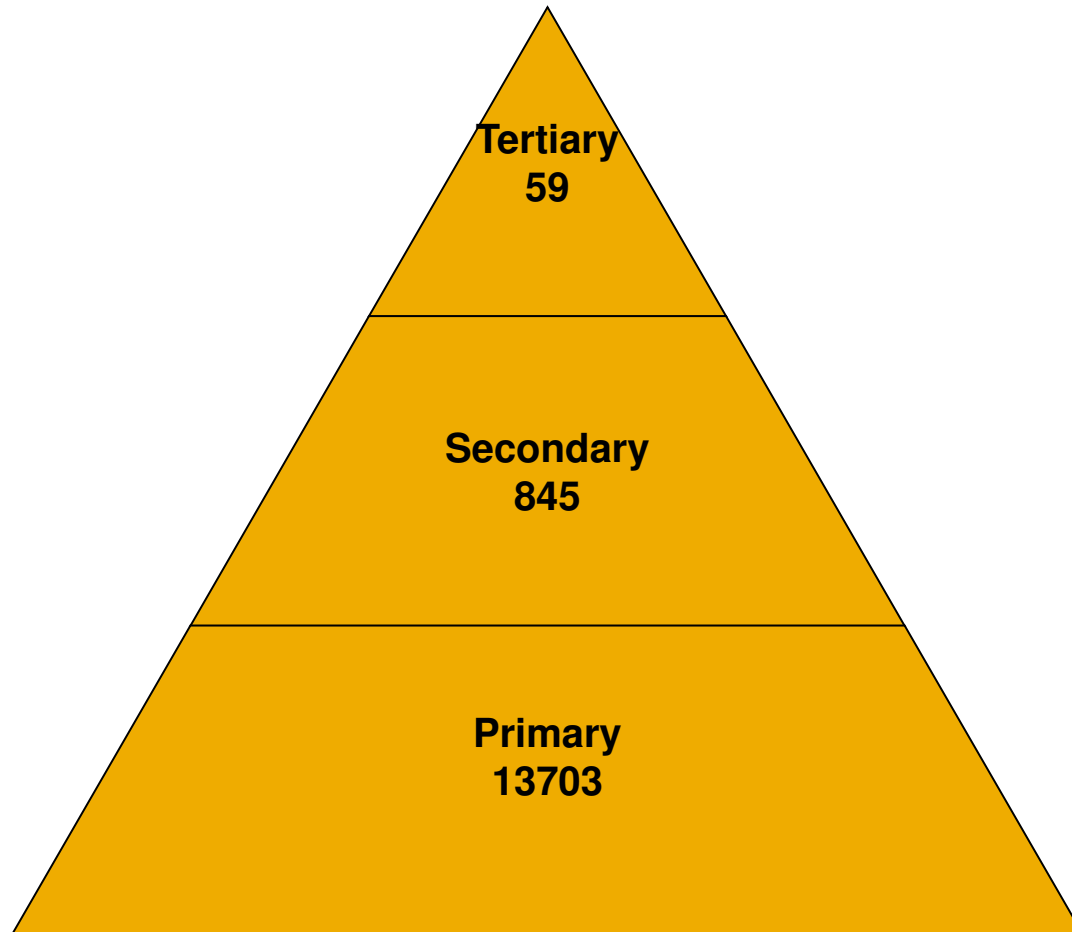
- 70%: Examination performance
- 30%: Continuous Assessment
- Pass mark: 50%
- You must pass clinicals!
- If you pass overall, but fails clinical, you are adjudged a CLINICAL FAILURE!
- Clinical failure is a semantic! It is practically, a complete failure!
- A failure entitles you to a resit within 3 months

Implication: If you do very well in CA, you will need less than 30 marks in the main examination to pass

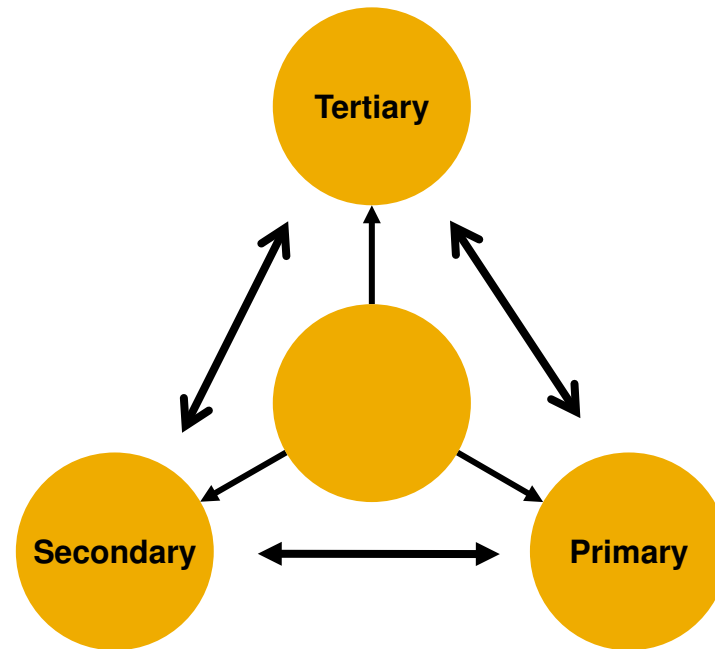
Introduction to the teaching hospital

- The Teaching Hospital is the laboratory of the College

Organization of the health System



Concept of referral within the health care system.



Tertiary Hospitals

- 59 in the country
 - Teaching hospitals
 - Federal medical centers
 - Specialist hospitals like orthopedic hospitals and neuropsychiatry hospitals

Teaching Hospitals

- Apex of the health care system
- Provision of health care
- Training
- Research

Health care Provision

- Most sophisticated health care:
 - General outpatient departments (GOPD)
 - Consultant outpatient departments (COPD)
 - Accident and Emergency Department
 - Inpatient care
 - Laboratory Services

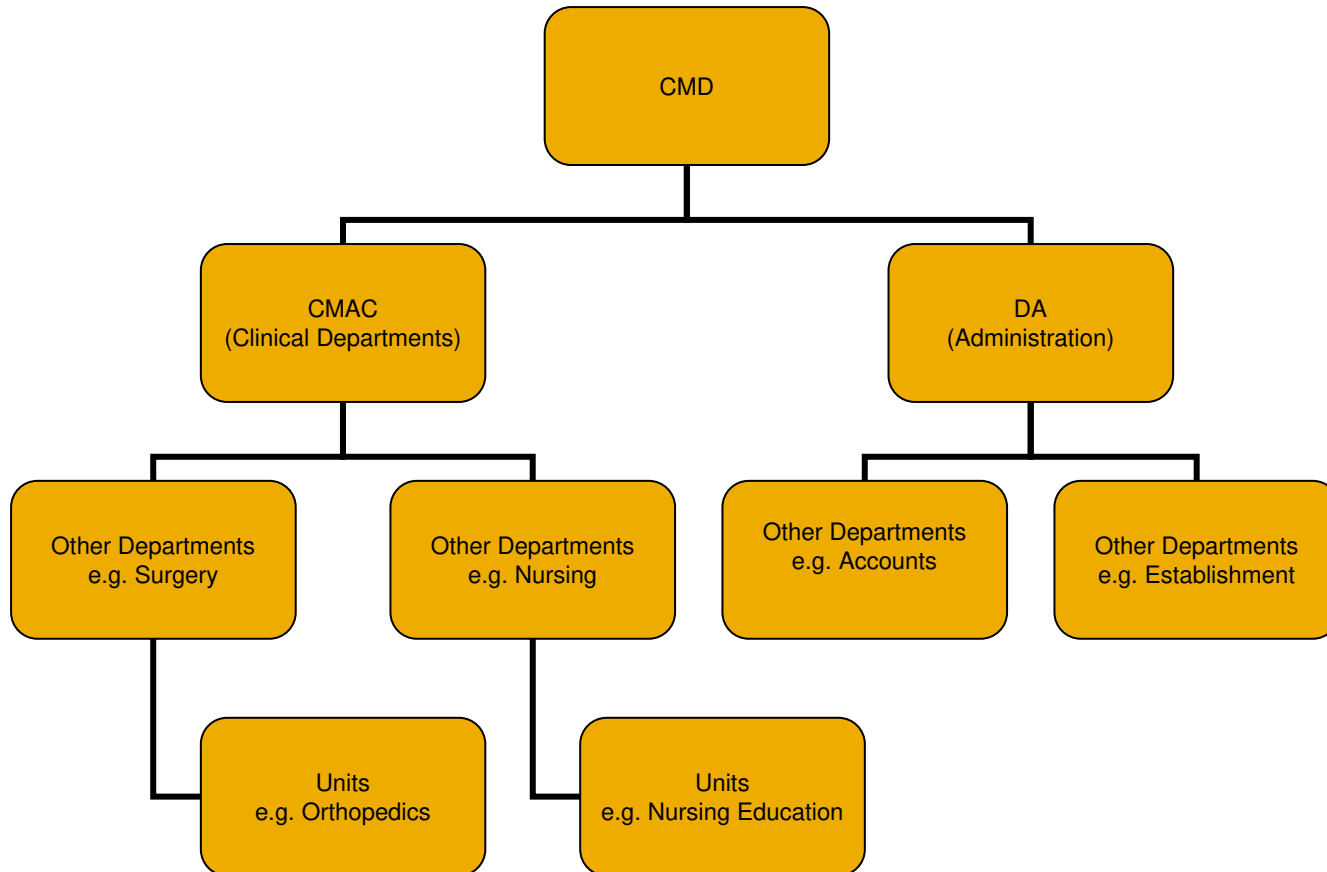
Training

- Residency programs
- Continuous Medical Education
- Nursing Education
- Medical Laboratory
- Health Records
- Others

Research

- Goes hand in hand with training and health care provision
- Essential and vital function of the hospital

Structure of a Teaching Hospital



Ekiti State University Teaching Hospital (EKSUTH): Entrance



EKSUTH: Admin Block



EKSUTH: Maternity Complex



EKSUTH: Accident & Emergency Unit



EKSUTH: Laboratory



EKSUTH Medical Wards



EKSUTH: Surgical Wards



EKSUTH: Theater



EKSUTH Operating theater



EKSUTH Operating theater



Workers in the Hospital

- Doctors
- Pharmacists
- Physiotherapists
- Nurses
- Laboratory Scientists
- Administrators
- Technical Departments

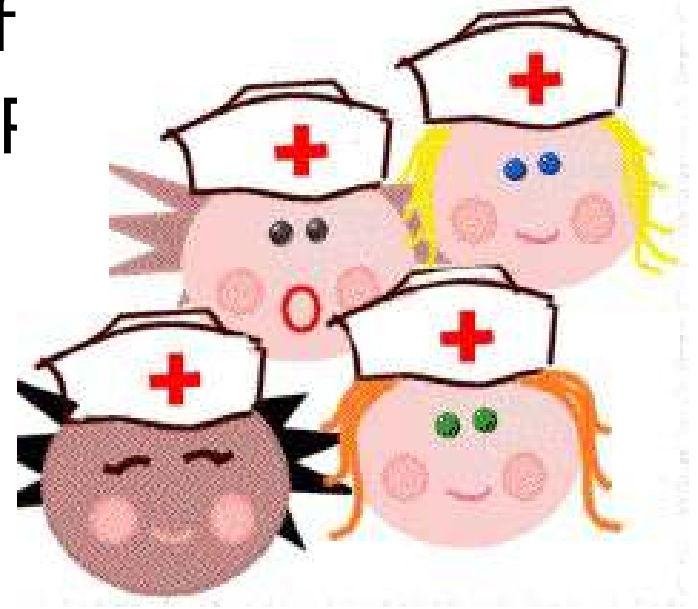
Doctors

- Consultants
- Resident Doctors
 - Senior registrars
 - Registrars
- House officers
- Medical officers



Nursing cadres

- Assistant Director of Nursing Services (ADNS)
- Chief Nursing Officer (CNO)
- Assistant Chief Nursing Officer
- Principal Nursing Officer (PNO)
- Nursing Officers (NO)



Nurses

- In direct control of the wards
- Custodians of the ward's equipments
- Ask them when you need anything from the wards
- You will come in contact with them many times

Pharmacists, Physiotherapists, Laboratory Scientists, Medical Record Officers

- You will seldom come in direct contacts with these groups of hospital workers
- Performs vital functions in the hospitals

Your conduct in the hospital

- Comportment
- Interactions with hospital workers
- Interactions with patients
- Time management

Comportment

- Grooming
 - Beards
 - Hairs
 - Perfumes
- Dressing
 - Modest
 - Chaste
 - Non provocative



Do's of grooming

Acceptable Beards



Don'ts of grooming

Unacceptable beards



Do's of dressing

- Always in ward coats
- Your name tag on



Do's of dressing



Don'ts of dressing



Don'ts of dressing



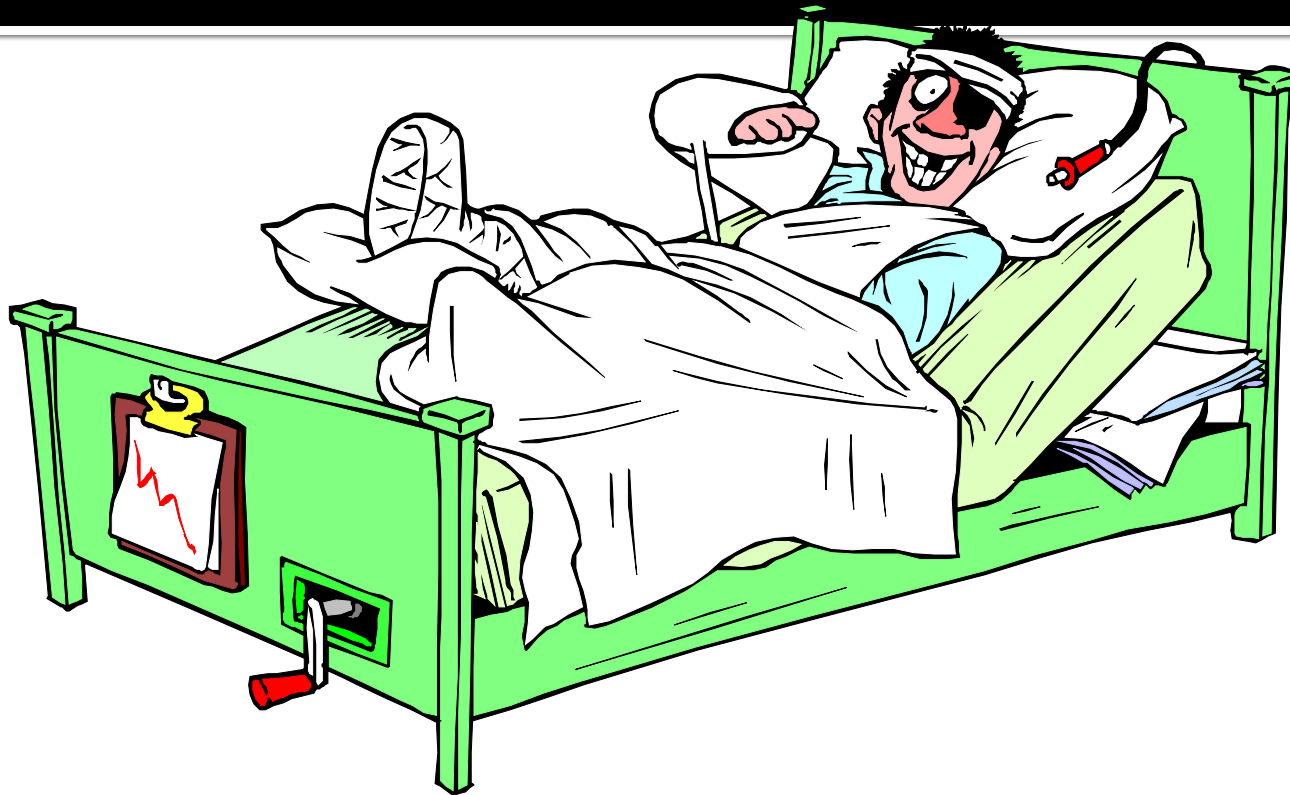
Interactions with hospital workers

Be

- Courteous
- Respectful



Patients!



- You are going to come in contact with them lots of time
- They are essential to your learning
- **YOU CANNOT DO WITHOUT THEM**

Interactions with patients

- Patients are the primary reason for the existence of hospitals.
- Most important person in the hospital? Show them
 - Respect
 - Courtesy
- Be Patient with them



Interactions with patients

- Put yourself in their positions

Therefore

- Treat them the way you might want to be treated if you were in the same position!

Time management

- You going to be spending a lot of time in the hospital
- It's going to be your laboratory and classroom



Essential places

- Wards
- Outpatient Department
- Accident and Emergency
- Operating Theater
- Laboratories

All works and no play....

- Shops and Kiosks
- Sport field

Questions



Thank you

